G.R.S. IX–5]

Previous references 1918-19 (Irrig) **File No.** 24 - 18

Serial Nos. 1 - 2

Later references.

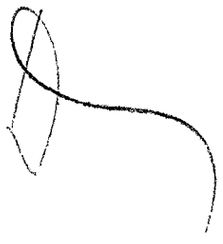
GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 2 to

Part B for July 1919

SUBJECT

Retrenchment in the Irrigation Branch of the Mesopotamia Department 1918-19



Printed on the Multigraph.

Brief report on the working of the Muzrai Department during the official year 1918-19 for incorporation in the Dewan's Dasara Address.

I. ORDINARY WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

(1) Construction and repairs:- During the year under report estimates amounting to Rs.9,984/- were sanctioned out of the annual State Grant under "Construction and repairs." Estimates of the aggregate value of Rs.52,054 were sanctioned on account of construction and repairs out of temple funds and contribution from devotees. A building on the banks of the Ganges in Benares was purchased at a cost of Rs.30,000 to locate the Maharaja's Chattram at the place.

(2) Succession to Matts:-- The Swamigalu of Sri Sivaganga Matt having passed away in October 1918 at Pondicherry the succession of Vedamurti Ramasesha Sastry as the Swamigalu of the Matt was recognised under the titular name of Sri Sachidananda Abhinava Subramanya Gangadhara Bharati Swamigalu.

(3) Endowments:-- Four deposits aggregating Rs.15,600 under the charitable deposit rules were accepted by Government during the year the most notable among

them being the deposit of Rs.7400 endowed by the late Pradhana Siromani Mr. T. Ananda Rao for the benefit of the Sri Srinivasa Mandiram and Charities in Bangalore.

II. PROGRESS OF THE REORGANIZATION WORK.

The investigation into the resources of the Major and Minor Muzrai Institutions in the State, started last year, was completed during the year under report. Proposals for the revision of the scales of 84 Major temples and 50 Chattrams were drawn up by the Muzrai Superintendent after personal inspection of the institutions in question. Final orders sanctioning the scales submitted have been issued in the case of 31 temples and 12 Chattrams during the year under report. On receipt of the views of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts concerned in respect of the rest, necessary orders will be issued thereon. As regards the Minor institutions the temporary Muzrai Sheristadars who had been entertained to investigate into the resources of this class of institutions completed the work entrusted to them and submitted scales of income and expenditure in respect of 941 of such institutions. Of these 905 proposals were scrutinized by the Muzrai Superintendent and forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner

of Districts concerned with such observations as were found necessary.

The services of the temporary clerks attached to Districts to scrutinise proposals of temporary Sheristadars were dispensed with as also the two clerk sanctioned for the office of the Muzrai Superintendent for the purpose.

The Engineering establishment sanctioned in Government Order No.31-41/ Muz.583-16-2 dated 5th July 1917 at a cost of Rs.490 for a period of 3 months to prepare forecast estimates, has been retained until further orders pending the issue of final orders on the constitution of the General Muzrai Fund, with the addition of a Sub Overseer and a clerk. The Assistant Engineer attached to the Department prepared forecast estimates in respect of 41 institutions and 12 detailed estimates for improvements and repairs of Muzrai Institutions.

Rules for the management of Villag and Minor Institutions have been issued in the form of a Handbook as well as for the management of Rest-houses in the State and for the custody and inspection of jewels belonging to Muzrai Institutions. Draft rules for the management of Major institutions are under consideration.

III. Principal measures sanctioned during the year:--

The question of the reorganization of the Ayurvedic studies in the State has been for long under the consideration of Government and orders have recently been issued generally sanctioning the proposals of the Muzrai Superintendent in the matter and calling for detailed proposals regarding the further work of the Department in order to place them on a satisfactory footing.

IV. SCHEMES UNDER CONSIDERATION OF GOVERNMENT.

The Muzrai Superintendent has as requested submitted proposals for the formation of the General Muzrai and Muzrai Establishment Funds and they are under the consideration of Government. It has also been found necessary to further differentiate the powers and duties of the Muzrai Superintendent and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts so that they do not overlap each other and the question is under consideration.

V. GENERAL.

Owing to the demise of the Swamigalu of the Sri Sivaganga Matt in the Nelamangala Taluk, the management of the affairs of the Matt was taken over by Government and the present minor Swami ha

been removed to the Matt Hostel at Chamrajpet, Bangalore City, for education and training. A scale of expenditure has also been fixed for the Matt.

The management of the Chattram at French Rocks built by the late Mr. P. Krishna Rao, as well as the temple built by him at Chitaldrug was taken over by Government at the request of his son Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao, Member of Council, who has also endowed the charities with war loan bonds of 1920 amounting to Rs.5000 bearing 5½% interest per annum.

The Swami of the Murgi Matt at Chitaldrug visited Bangalore for the first time and was accorded honours due to the dignity of the Matt

Secretary to Government.
Muzrai Department.

Dated 25th August 1919.

Note

A brief report on the working of the Mysore Department during the official year 18-19 for incorporation in the Dewan's Durbar Address, called for in Mysore Secretary's letter No. 154-62 Mis 14-19-1 of 12.7.1919, is submitted herewith in duplicate.

T. Hall

Mysore Vishveshwaraiah

Dear

Mr Jacob

Here is a copy of the report as approved by the Resident & the Dasara and section. Please keep it for your file

RL

25/10/19

Brief report on the working of the Muzrai Department during the official year 1918-19 for incorporation in the Dewan's Dasara Address.

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OF THE REORGANIZATION WORK.

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84 Major temples and 50
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after personal inspection
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oning the scales submitted
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By B. Ramaswamy

Secretary to Government
Muzrai Department.

Dated 25th August 1919.

URGENT.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Bangalore, Dated 12th July 1919

No. 154-62
Mur 14-19-1

From

Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Murrai Department.

To

The Murrai Superintendent
in Mysore

Sir,

I am directed to request you to be so good as to submit not later than the 1st August 1919 a brief report, in duplicate, on the working of your department for 1918-19 with the necessary statistical statements to facilitate the preparation of the Dewan's Address to the Representative Assembly of October 1919.

2. The report may be brief and arranged under the following heads:—

(1) The ordinary work o the department during the year- main features only with very essential statistics.

(2) Progress of special schemes sanctioned in recent years.

(3) Principal measures, if any, sanctioned during the year.

(4) Schemes submitted to Government and under consideration.

Recd 14-8-19

3. The matter may kindly be treated as and the report submitted punctually.

Draft typed
submitted at hereunto
Mur
23.8.19

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Secretary to Government,

From

Mr Dmg. Supdt in Jampan

To The Joint Secy. to Govt

Dmg Deptt.

Dgre 187 Dated 12.9.18 Encl. 2 Copies of Report

Sir,

With reference to your letter No 89-97/Dmg 20-18-1 8 dated 1918, I have the honour to forward herewith in duplicate a brief report of the work of the Dmg gang for [illegible]

Closing the year 1917–18
by the Secretary of
~~for the Corporation~~ of the

Mayor's address to the

Representative Assembly

Thursday

Dfl.)

11/11/18

Mansion House

KD 6/9/18.

SAK

5-9-18.

Brief report on the working of the Muzrais Deptt during the year 1917 - To for incorporation in the Darbar address.

I Ordinary work -

Of the Deptt -

Construction & Repairs:

77 Estimates at a total cost of Rs 81,800/- for the repairs of muzarai dustur were sanctioned during the year, out of which Rs 72,400/- were met from the surplus funds of the dustur + contributions from the Deedars and the balance of Rs 9,400/- from the Annual Grant.

do in progress ⊗

At the desire of the Hon Sardar Sir Sivaganga Mutt, Kalaimangalam Talukdar, Bangalore Dist, not being in the best of health, the Chair-

⊗ the memorial temple at Kalighat Calcutta Sanction

In addition to estimates amounting to Rs 30,549.. were sanctioned per the

2. Succession to Mutha

Memorial temple at Kalighat should be 13 annas.

persons who were founded by
initiated into Sanyasa Asrama
by Sri Sri Sri Vidya Shankara
Bharathi Swamiji
Rama Sesha Sastri, ~~initiated~~
made the latter
into the Sanyasa Asrama
with a view to eventually
succeed in
nominate him as the Guru
of the Math. was approved -
~~by Govt.~~
During the year
Three deposits of the
aggregate value of Rs 29,000
4 3 0 0 0
were accepted by Govt
~~during the year~~ under
the Charitable Endowment
the Rules ~~the~~ income being
accruing the during
intended for use for spreading
higher education among
the poor & ~~impoverishing~~ Sanskrit
in certain temples

(VI) (VII)

(VI) 4. The Ayurvedic College
Mysore and the Sri Jnana
Jyothi Ayurvedic College
to do good work during the ye
5. The Vidyasankara Matha
Agency Shakti was strengthen
by the addition of three
Subagents and the
Matha Continued to

Brief Report on the working of the Muzaffarpur Municipality during the years 1916-17 for incorporation in the Resolution

II Progress of Special Schemes sanctioned in recent years.

1. Reorganisation of the Muzaffarpur Municipality. — The reorganization which was ordered in Sept '17 came into full effect in the earlier part of the year under report and progressed fairly well. The Superintendent's office worked with that addressed staff, and a special progress was shown in the Muzaffarpur Superintendent inspected during the year the Major drains leading out into some of the low-lying Govt. Farms Chaksama & Rest-House

⊗ Specially the investigation of the sources of the existing Major and minor.

2. Inspection

in the Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore
Hassan and part of Kadur
Distr and his Asst in the
Shimoga Distr. Out of
160 Major Institns in the
State ~~and Chattrams~~

125 Institns ~~Chattrams~~
were selected inspected and
proposals for Grant
submitted as to the suitability of these.
~~sent up to Govt. Also 48 out of 70 Institns having a~~

~~The~~ Sri Muzrai Khurshidas
who were deputed to investigate
the affairs of the
Minor Muzrai Institns with
~~an income between Rs 100/-~~
~~and Rs 1000/-~~ completed
their work in Shimoga,
Hassan Chitradurg, Kolar
Kadur Districts

a few talukas of
the Mysr Dist (inspected)
the Sri Subramanya Swamy
temple at Subramanya
S. Kanara

Also

drawn up after consultation
with the D.C. concd. local officers,
~~and~~ Dharmadarsis and influential
persons ~~in the~~ [illegible]

~~Surplus of more than~~
Rs 2000, have been
inspected.
3 Investigation of Accounts
of Minor Institns

have been received and are under consideration.

the work is also in complete in the remaining Districts and a portion in the other Dists. Out-turn of 1915-3 Inams in the State

Proposals for 1913-16 Inam opinion these are prepared ~~by the Inam Supdt~~ were ~~received~~ being furnished to the ~~and forwarded to~~ Dy Comrs by the Inam Supt. to enable both ~~the Divisional~~ the former to issue orders

~~the year~~ printing of the

5. Misc. Work. (a) The Muzrai Manual ~~under print~~ that was is now ~~almost~~ completed and ready for issue shortly (b) The Rules for the Management of ~~and~~ the 3rd class of Muzrai institutions are under submission to Govt. (c) A draft handbook of instructions for Management of Minor institutions has been prepared and the opinions of the Dy Comrs thereon invited. (d) Some progress has been made in printing of the Quit Rent registers. (e) Some important manuscripts of works on temple worship ~~are~~ secured for the Office of the Inam Supt. (P.T.O.)

The scheme for settling the claims of Inamdars to the lands endowed to them, on a satisfactory basis by enquiring into leases of temple lands granted for more years than years as ordered in G.O. No 507-25/Inam 115-16-8 dt 29-8-1917 was worked to the advantage of Lessees in some of the Taluks of the

and Rupee - Note.

Materials were collected for working ~~about~~ all the items forming a part of the reorganization scheme, such as Constitution of General Muzrai Fund, Muzrai Estate Fund, &c.

Draft rules for the Regulation & conduct of Minor & Village Muzarai Institutions were prepared and circulated among the Deputy Commissioners for opinion & criticism as a preliminary to their issue. Rules for the custody & periodical inspection of Temple jewels, Collection of Rent-Income, ~~Deposit~~ of Temple surpluses in Savings Bank were also prepared.

Printing of the Muzarai Manual was brought to a completion and information gathered for compilation of a Hand. important Minor Station

III — Principal measures sanctioned during the year

Lease of inam lands.

No 5717-25 Dy 29-8-1917
Mw3 1152-16-55

A Circular Order was issued enjoining the lessees of inam lands for fixed periods to ~~pay~~ account for the receipts of the year in the institutions ~~concerned~~ to ~~the~~ assessment and rental values

2. Deposit of Savings Bank Accounts in the Post Offices.

Instructions were laid down regarding the deposit of savings of Muzrai institutions in the Post Offices, due restriction being placed on unnecessary withdrawals. (GO No 298-308 Dy 22-1-18 Mw2 608-16-2)

2. Procedure of payment of bills except final bills.

To facilitate speedy payment of measurement bills, GO. No 1-11, Mw2 612-16-28 20.7.17 was passed ~~requiring~~ only final bills to be submitted for sanction.

3 Rules for the Management of the Srinivasa Mandiram Bangalore City

Rules for the management of the Srinivasa Mandiram and allied charities in Bangalore City have been framed under proper Management (GO. No 3416-21 Dy Mw2 153-16-6)

4 Rules for the Savings Bank Deposits [illegible]

5 The Reconstitution of the Sri Ramaraipeeta Skt College, Bangalore

Primary and Secondary Classes in Industries with English and Elementary Science Mathematics and the Necessary Subjects to be taught Industrial Knowledge

being
(Additional Subjects) and
College Classes for the Study
of Sahitya, with Sarkara
Vyakarana as Subsidiary
Subjects were opened
in the College ~~with effect~~
~~from~~ (Go No
3333-45 & 22/9/17.
Edn 103-15-7)

ordered that

Orders of Govt were passed
on the improvement of
Sanskrit Education in the
State and the Pharmacopoeia
Sanskrit-cum-English Committee
was reconstituted as an
Anglo Sanskrit ~~education~~ education
institution teaching Sahitya
for the ~~time~~ Vidwat

IV Schemes submitted to Govt or under Consideration

The following ~~Subjects~~
Matters are under Consi-
deration of Govt —
(i) Revision of the Hindu Reg^n
(ii) Jewellery Rules

The following Schemes are
received for Consideration
during this and the Coming Years.
(1) Revision of the Curricula of Studies in
the Ayurvedic , Mysore.
2 Preparation of a

Rules for the working of
Nursing Homes
Rules for the management
of 3rd class Mysore Institutions.
Hand book for the
management of
Mysore Institutions

of instns for the Manage-
-ment of Major Municipal
Institutions.

(iii) Revision of the
Forms in use in the
Departments.

(iv) A scheme to hand
over the Management
of Minor instns to the
Local bodies

Mun. Supt.

M.D.
6/9/18.

Two Copies

Brief report on the working of the Muzrai Department during the year 1917-18 for incorporation in the Dewan's Dasara Address.

I. REORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

In the closing months of the previous year the Department was reorganized and a systematic investigation into the resources and requirements of the various Muzrai institutions and their individual management was ordered with a view to their more efficient management and better utilization of their resources. During the year under report the attention of the Department was concentrated mostly upon this work of investigation and a special establishment at a cost of Rs. [illegible] to be eventually met from the funds of the institutions was sanctioned to help in the rapid completion of the work.

Proposals with respect to 1016 institutions have been received and examined. In most of the cases orders have been issued fixing scales of income and expenditure, appointing Dharmadarsis and pointing out prominently the defects requiring rectification.

4. In addition 48 institutions having a surplus of more than Rs.2000 were inspected by the Muzrai Superintendent and his Assistant, out of 70 such institutions in the State with a view to note their immediate requirements and the direction in which the surplus funds may be profitably utilized.

5. Detailed instructions for the management of 3rd class institutions and a handbook of instructions for the management of minor institutions are under the consideration of Government

as also rules for the occupation of Rest-houses.

II. ORDINARY WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR.

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struction and repairs.

5. 77 estimates at a total cost cost of Rs.81,800/- for the repairs of Muzrai institutions were sanctioned during the year, out of which Rs.72,400 were met from the surplus funds of the institutions and contributions from the devotees and the balance of Rs.9,400/- from the annual State Grant. In addition estimates amounting to Rs. were sanctioned for further improvement of the Memorial temple at Kaligi

Succession to Matha.

7. At the desire of the Sri Swamigalu of Sri Sivaganga Matt, Melamangala Taluk, Bangalore District permission was granted to induct into Sanyasa Asrama Vedamurti Rama Sesha Sastri with a view to his eventual

succession as the Guru of the Matt.

Endowments.

8. During the year four deposits of the aggregate value of Rs. ~~27,000/-~~ 30000 were accepted by Government under the Charitable Endowment Rules, the ~~most~~ more notable among them being ~~those~~ of Mr Srinivasaiyangar Setty of Bangalore and Mr Narasimha Setty of Bangalore.

Lease of Inam lands.

9. During the year a circular order was issued enjoining leases of temple lands for fixed periods so as to secure for the institutions the benefit of future ~~rises~~ rises in rental values and rules were passed for the deposit of their surplus funds in the Savings Banks subject to certain limitations.

Rules for the management of the Srinivasa Mandiram, Bangalore City.

10. The Srinivasa Mandiram and allied charities were placed on an efficient working basis and a set of rules to guide the management was passed.

The reconstitution of the Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore City.

11. In accordance with the orders of Government placing the Sanskrit education

in the State on an improved basis, the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College at Bangalore was reorganized as an Anglo-Sanskrit Educational Institution teaching up to Mysore Vidvat Examination in Sahitya and a Board of management was constituted with Muzrai Superintendent as President.

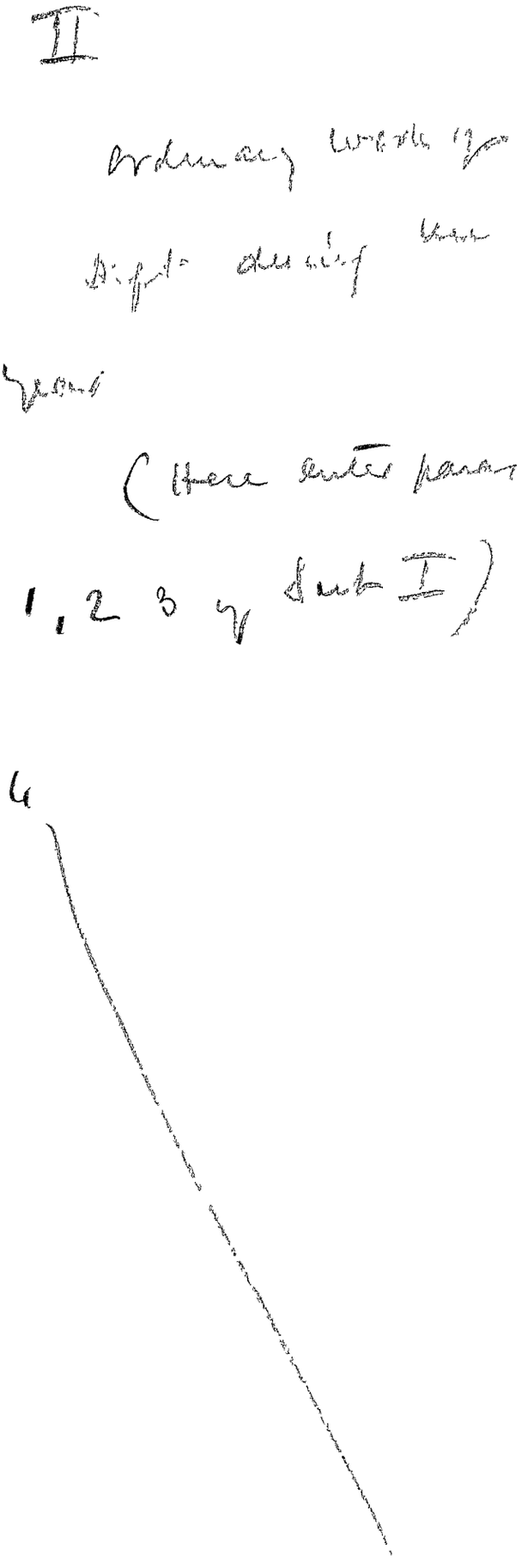
The Ayurvedic College at Mysore.

12. The Ayurvedic College at Mysore continued to do useful work and 3 candidates were sent up for the first examination all of whom passed. None appeared for the final examination.

KB

Muzrai Supt and Ex-officio Secy.

II



6. [illegible]

[illegible]

7. [illegible]

brief account on the working of the Inland Revenue Department during the year 1916-17 for incorporation in the Bureau address.

=======:o:=======

I. ADMINISTRATION OF T.I. ACT 1915.

The most important work engaged the attention of the Government during the year has been the improvement of the machinery of the various Inland Institutions in the direction of the administration of the Income Tax. The Committee must now have considered to examine the matter submitted in detailed report dealing with a variety of questions relating to the reorganization of the Department and improvements in the administration of the several Inland Institutions. That report has been carefully considered by Government and orders have ~~already~~ been passed which will have the effect of placing the Department on an efficient and workable basis.

2. The Inland Department has also had on ex-officio Joint Secretary to Government which has been avoided with the office under an adequate staff of officials, both professional and clerical, with a view to concentration his time and enable him to devote a great deal of attention to the inspection of institutions and the rectification of defects which the importance of the work demands.

5. The various institutions in the State are now classed under three heads according to their resources and importance and the guiding principles to be followed in the management, control and regulation of new lands have been. The working of the various Government Farms Chattrams in the State was examined, and in twenty of them free feeding are ordered to be stopped as no longer required under existing conditions and the funds thus set free are to be utilised in improving the resources of the remaining Chattrams and in maintaining the others as Rest Houses where an establishment will be kept for catering to travellers on payment.

4. With a view to the profitable utilisation of the large surpluses that now to the credit of the various institutions but are not immediately required for their own purposes, sanction has been accorded to the consolidation of the available amounts and their constitution into a common fund for purposes of investment and utilisation of the income for the benefit of General Institutions generally and for other objects not inconsistent with the endowments. In addition, a scheme has been approved for the levy of a small but uniform percentage charge on the income of institutions under the management of the Endowments to meet the cost of special establishment maintained for Income work in the offices of the Board Superintendent, the Comptroller, the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Taluk Offices.

This will take the place of the contributions now being levied for the purpose from a limited number of institutions only.

5. A systematic investigation into the resources and requirements of the various institutions has been started with a view to fix regular scales of income and expenditure and to ascertain what amounts can be made available for the formation of the above funds.

6. An additional grant of Rs. [illegible] paid by His Highness the Maharaja and the services of the Royal House to Madurai and the Saiva shrines in Madura, Tiruchirapalli, Tiruvadi and Jambukeswaram.

II. ORDINARY NEED OF THE DEVASTHANAMS FOR THE YEAR

119 annual institutions were required on a cost of Rs.1,21,889/- of which Rs.1,12,307/- came from the capital funds of the institutions the contributions from the devotees and the balance of Rs.9,582/- was met from the annual state grant.

2. Scales of income and expenditure in the case of 14 major and other institutions were revised. Owing to the growing needs of the shrines the Maharaja's Charities at Srivadi an additional grant of Rs.1,200/- a year was made out of the funds set free by the abolition of feeding in certain Government Choultries.

Sanction was also accorded to small

increases in the cash grants to the Brindavanam at Calcutta for giving increments to the pay of the staff and to the general contributions under Police Department for expenses in connection with the dropping of the temple cars.

3. The presiding High Priest of the 141 Kundapur Tenkere Annual Utsava having passed away the succession of Sri. Abbur Durgappa Shet under the titular name of Sri Mulund Ananda Tirtha Swamiyaru was recognised by Government.

4. Four deposits of the aggregate value of Rs.11 500/- were accepted by Government during the year under the Charitable and Grant Inam, the income being intended for certain religious services

Joint Secretary to Government

Home (Religious & Endowments) Department.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Bangalore, Dated 6th August 1918

My Dear Sir,

I am desired to invite your attention to this office No.89-97/Muz.20-18-1 dated 9th July 1918 and the subsequent reminder No.448-54 dated 6th August 1918 requesting a brief report on the administration of the Muzrai Department for 1917-1918, and to request that the report called for therein is - - required in order to facilitate the preparation of the Dewan's address to the Representative Assembly and that it may be submitted to Government <u>at once</u>.

Yours sincerely,,

To

The Muzrai Superintendent in Mysore.

668

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE,

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,

Bangalore, Dated 6. 8. *191*8

No. 438-44
clberg 20-18

From

G. Aravamudu Iyengar, Esq., B.A., B.L.,

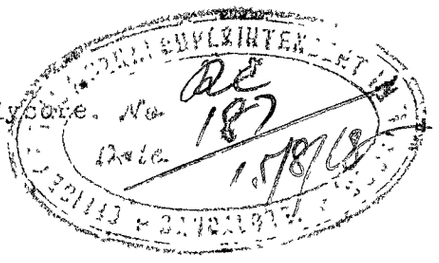
15-8-18- Joint *Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,*

884

Muzrai Department.

To

The Muzrai Superintendent in Mysore.



SIR,

I am desired to invite your attention to this office No.89-97/Muz.20-18-1 dated 9th July 1918 and to request that the ~~brief~~ *brief* report on the Administration of the Muzrai Department for 1917-18 called for therein may be sent up without further delay in order to facilitate the preparation of the Dewan's address to the Representative Assembly of October 1918.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

for Joint Secretary to Government,

Muzrai Department.

CS.7.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE,

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,

Bangalore, Dated 8th July 1918

89-97

Mercy. 20-18-1

C.R 187 of 18-19

From

Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Inarzai Dept.

The Inarzai Superintendent in
Negara, Bangalore

SIR,

I am directed to request you to be so good as to submit not later than the 3rd August 1918, a brief report *in duplicate* on the working of your department for 1917-18 with the necessary statistical statements to facilitate the preparation of the Dewan's address to the Representative Assembly of October 1918.

2. The report may be very brief and arranged under the following heads:—

1. The ordinary work of the department during the year—main features only with very essential statistics.
2. Progress of special schemes sanctioned in recent years.
3. Principal measures, if any sanctioned during the year.
4. Schemes submitted to Government and under consideration.

3. The matter may kindly be treated as *urgent* and the report submitted punctually.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

for Secretary to Government.

Attend
9/7/18

Labo. A draft report up for approval the delay is chiefly due to the late Hd. Clerk (M.V.G.K.) having paid no attention to the work despite clear instructions given by me.

GRSM. 644

Hd.
6/9/18.

This is the fact. Sales factory. Time is wasting to prevent. The P.A to— his sending copies duly [illegible]

draft within a time limit -
particularly as the mailer
was brought. This notice from
time to time by the Secretary
putting up reminders

I think it must
have been better - from
the previous year's practice
of putting up a Magazine
Section of the Secretary's
Address. As things stand
the Mag. Supt is responsible
only for the working of
his stall under his char.
And he has to rely for
information only on the
Reports of the Sec. concerned

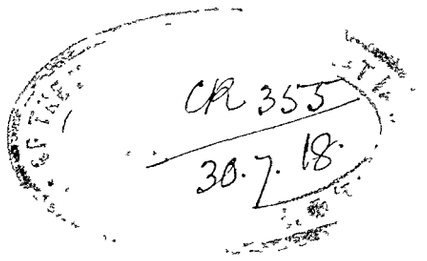
Ch
11/9/06

URGENT

No. Sr. 22-18

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF STATISTICS,

Dated, Bangalore, 24th July 1918.



OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

The attention of the Heads of Departments, the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and other officers concerned is invited to the marginally noted Government orders regarding the timely preparation and submission to Government, of the annual Departmental administration reports and statistical statements for each year.

1. G. 684-723/G. R. 10-04-15 dated 4th August 1905 as modified by G. O. No 2503-51/G. R 11-14-5 dated 5th September 14
2. G. 9415-63/G. M. 627-16-12 dated 12th July 1918
3. G. 11631-80/G. M. 627-16-13 dated 22nd Feb 1918.

2. As the State Administration Report for 1917-18 which embodies the Departmental reports has to issue, by the middle of December next, in the Statistical Branch of the General and Revenue Secretariat (vide para 3 of G.P.No.G.15508-58/G.M. 635-17-1 dated 17th May 1918) the Heads of Departments, the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and other officers concerned are requested to be so good as to submit in triplicate the annual administration reports and statistical statements, if any, due from them for the year 1917-18, before the prescribed dates, special care being taken to see that the reports and statements sent, are correct and complete in every respect.

Director of Statistics.

Sd/-
27/7/18

To—The Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The other Officers.

From

The Munzrai Superintendent
in Cuttack.

To.

The Secretary to Govt.
of Bengal

No. 96 dt 25th July 1916
Encls. Two

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith in duplicate a brief account of the work of the Munzrai Department during the 1915-16 for incorporation in the Dewan's address to the Representative Assembly.

I have &c.,
(Sd) [illegible]
Munzrai Supt

Brief account of the work of the Muzrai Department during the year 1915-16.

=====:0:=====

During the year under report, 83 Muzrai Institutions were repaired at a cost of Rs.90,755/-, of which Rs.81,282/- came from the surplus funds of the institutions and contributions from the devotees and the balance of Rs.9,473/- was met from the State Grant.

2. Scales of income and expenditure were revised in the case of the temples of Sri Malleswaraswami at Krishnarajpet, Sri Agastheswara and other institutions at Tirumakudlu and Sri Venkataramanaswami at Hemagiri. In the case of the Sri Vyasarayaswami Matha at Sosale, the Establishment and expenditure were placed on a satisfactory footing and the Sri Swamigalu was equipped ~~to start out on~~ for a prolonged tour in South India.

3. The presiding High Priest of the Sri Ahobila Matha having passed away, the succession of Brahma Sri Vidwan Ayyamachariar, under the titular name of Srivan Satakopa Sri Ranganatha Satakopa Ethindra Maha Desikar was recognized by Government. The Swamigalu visited the State in the latter part of the year and made a prolonged stay at Bangalore.

At the Jain Matha at Sravanabelgola a new High Priest under the titular name of Srimadhabhinava Charukirthi Panditha Varya charya was ~~instituted~~ installed.

4. The monthly grants from the State of Rs.50/- to the Anathalaya at Mysore and Rs.100/- to the Rababudan

Swami's Darga in the Chickamagalur Taluk were raised to Rs.100/- and Rs.150/- respectively, owing to the growing needs of these institutions.

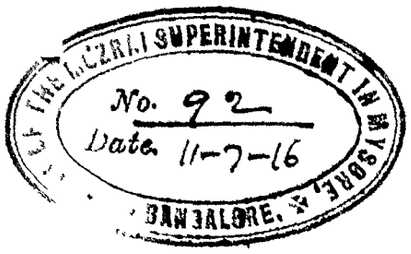
5. During the year, a sum of Rs.12,000/- was invested with Government by Mr. B. Muninarayana Chetty of Kolar under the permanent deposit rules for feeding bona fide travellers and poor students in the Chattram to be built by him.

6. The properties of the Sri Uttaradi Matha which were under Government management for many years past, were restored to the management of the Matha, the Sri Swamigalu having come to a satisfactory understanding with the holders of decrees against the Matha.

7. During the year, two noteworthy events took place, viz., the Panchalinga Darsana at Melkad and at Sringeri, the Kumbabhisheka of the Sri Sarada temple and the consecration of the memorial temple of His late Holiness. His Highness the Maharaja graced these occasions with his presence. At the commencement of the year a visit was also graciously made by His Highness the Maharaja with the royal family to the temples at Melkote.

Fair draft) hg
24.7.46

Muzrai Superintendent



Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

General & Revenue Secretariat,

Dated, Bangalore, 10th July ...1916.

No. 104-12
Nuzrai

From

D. V. NARASINGA RAO, Esq., B.A., B.L.,

Secretary to the Government of H. H.

the Maharaja of Mysore, General Department.

To

The Nuzrai Superintendent

in Mysore

Sir,

I am directed to request you to be so good as to submit, not later than the 25th July 1916, a brief report, in duplicate on the working of your Department for 1915-16 with the necessary statistical statements to facilitate the preparation of the Dewan's address to the Representative Assembly of 1916.

2. I am also to request that the matter may kindly be treated as urgent.

Rec'd 10.7.16 References Asd.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S Srinivasa Iyer

for Secretary to Government,

General Department.

ams

Too copies

Brief report on the working of the Muzrai Department during the year 1917-18 for incorporation in the Dewan's Dasara Address.

I. REORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

In the closing months of the previous year the Department was reorganized and a systematic investigation into the resources and requirements of the various Muzrai institutions and their individual management was ordered with a view to their more efficient management and better utilization of their resources. During the year under report the attention of the Department was concentrated mostly upon this work of investigation and a special establishment at a cost of Rs. 18/35 to be eventually met from the funds of the institutions was sanctioned to help in the rapid completion of the work.

Progress of the work.

2. The work relating to the Major institutions was taken up by the Muzrai Superintendent himself and he visited the institutions in the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore, Hassan and Kadur and his Personal Assistant those in the Shimoga District. Out of 160 such institutions the affairs of 125 institutions were investigated and proposals with respect to most of them were matured and submitted to Government and orders have been issued as regards some of them.

3. As regards the Minor institutions which were computed to be as many as 1553, a temporary establishment of nine Muzrai Sheristadars was entertained for varying periods to investigate their affairs and their work except in the Districts of Tumkur and Bangalore has been completed.

Proposals with respect to 1016 institutions have been received and examined. In most of the cases orders have been issued fixing scales of income and expenditure, appointing Dharmadarsis and pointing out prominently the defects requiring rectificatior

4. In addition 48 institutions having a surplus of more than Rs.2000 were inspected by the Muzrai Superintendent and his Assistant, out of 70 such institutions in the State with a view to note their immediate requirements and the direction in which the surplus funds may be profitably utilized.

5. Detailed instructions for the management of 3rd class institutions and a handbook of instructions for the management of minor institutions are under the consideration of Government

as also rules for the occupation of Rest-houses.

II. ORDINARY WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR.

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nstruction and repairs.

5. 77 estimates at a total cost cost of Rs.81,800/- for the repairs of Muzrai institutions were sanctioned during the year, out of which Rs.72,400 were met from the surplus funds of the institutions and contributions from the devotees and the balance of Rs.9,400/- from the annual State Grant. In addition estimates amounting to Rs. were sanctioned for further improvement of the Memorial temple at Kalighat

Succession to Matha.

7. At the desire of the Sri Swamigalu of Sri Sivaganga Matt, Nelamangala Taluk, Bangalore District permission was granted to induct into Sanyasa Asrama Vedamurti Rama Sesha Sastri with a view to his eventual

succession as the Guru of the Matt.

Endowments.

8. During the year four deposits of the aggregate value of Rs. ~~27,000~~ 30000/- were accepted by Government under the Charitable Endowment Rules, the ~~more~~ more notable among them being ~~those~~ of Mr Srinivasa Setty of Bangalore and Mr Narasimhaiya of Doddaballapur.

Lease of Inam lands.

9. During the year a circular order was issued enjoining leases of temple lands for fixed periods so as to secure for the institutions the benefit of future rises in rental values and rules were passed for the deposit of their surplus funds in the Savings Banks subject to certain limitations.

Rules for the management of the Srinivasa Mandiram, Bangalore City.

10. The Srinivasa Mandiram and allied charities were placed on an efficient working basis and a set of rules to guide the management was passed.

The reconstitution of the Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore City.

11. In accordance with the orders of Government placing the Sanskrit education

in the State on an improved basis. the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College at Bangalore was reorganized as an Anglo-Sanskrit Educational Institution teaching up to Mysore Vidvat Examination in Sahitya and a Board of management was constituted with Muzrai Superintendent as President.

The Ayurvedic College at Mysore.

12. The Ayurvedic College at Lysore continued to do useful work and 3 candidates were sent up for the first examination all of whom passed. None appeared for the final examination.

M.D.

Muzrai Supt & J.-Secy.

Brief account of the work of the Muzrai Department during 1914-15 for incorporation in the Dewan's address to the Dasara Representative Assembly of 1915.

During the year under report 87 Muzrai Institutions were repaired at a cost of Rs.70,687-8-10, of which Rs.61,169-2-11 came from the surplus funds of the institutions concerned and contributions from the devotees interested and the balance of Rs.9,518-5-11 was contributed by the State.

2. Fresh scales of income and expenditure were sanctioned for the temples of Sri Srikanteswareswami at Nanjangud, Sri Venkataramanaswami and Umamaheswara Swami at Chintamani, Sri Anjaneya and Ganapati at Kadur and Sri Sarada at Sivaganga.

3. The presiding high priests of

Sri Parakala Matha and Sri Vyasarayaswami Matha having passed away, the succession of ~~Sri Ubhaya~~ Pandit Puranam Narasimha Char to the former under the titular name of Sri Vageesa Brahmatantra Parakala Swamigalu and Ved.Ramachar to the latter under the titular name of Sri Vidya Varidhi Thirths Sri Padangalavaru was recognized by Government.

4 Eleven students ~~passed~~ appeared and succeeded in the final Ayurvedic Examination held at Mysore from the local Ayurvedic College and the first three out of them have been sent to Calcutta with suitable scholarships to undergo a post graduate course of studies.

5. A cash grant of Rs.81-8-0 was sanctioned for the temple of Sri Ganga Visveswara Devaru at Bhimankatte in the Tirthahalli Taluk in lieu of certain lands enjoyed by it as Inam ~~which was~~ but brought under Khalsat at the Inam settlement and alienated to strangers. ~~and~~ The monthly grant of Rs.50/- to the Srinivasa Mandiram Orphanage at Bangalore was enhenced to Rs.100/- owing

to the growing needs of the institution.

6. Rules under Sections 13, 15 and 35 of the Muzrai Regulation VI of 1913 were ~~considered and~~ passed and hereby published from date hereof

Muzrai Superintendent.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. 3416-21—Muz. 153-16-6, dated 11th June 1918.

Srinivasa Mandiram Charities, Bangalore City.

Passes orders *re* the Management of —— and prescribes a set of rules therefor.

W D A2433—GTB—15-6-18—260

S. O.

Srinivasa Mandiram Charities, Bangalore City

No 3416-21—Muz 153 16 6, dated 11th June 1918

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Order No 707-12—Muz. 153-16-2, dated 14th September 1916, noting with regret the death of Janopakari Mr Gopalacharlu of the Srinivasa Mandiram and Charities, Bangalore City and requesting the Muzrai Superintendent in Mysore to submit a scheme of management for the institution in consultation with the Honorary President, Bangalore City Municipality Inspector-General of Education and Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.

2 Draft scheme of management with a brief note on the development and present condition of the institution submitted by the Muzrai Superintendent

Order No 3416-21—Muz 153-16-6, dated 11th June 1918.

1. The Srinivasa Mandiram otherwise known as Sri Byatarayaswamy temple was many years ago an insignificant temple in a neglected condition and it was almost entirely due to the labours of the late Mr. Gopalacharlu that the institution was greatly improved and popularised and a large measure of public and Government support obtained An Orphanage and a Free Reading Room and Library were in course of time added on with a Ladies' Section as an auxiliary of the Reading Room To meet the growing needs of the institution, the original tasdik allowed to the temple was considerably increased and special and recurring grants were made from public funds to help its other activities

2 Government have been considering for some time past that it would be well in the interests of the institution to place its management on a business footing and accordingly called upon the Muzrai Superintendent to submit a scheme of management in consultation with the Manager and certain other officers of Government having a direct interest in the management of the institution.

3 The scheme now submitted by the Muzrai Superintendent and embodied in the set of rules hereto appended is mainly on the lines suggested by these officers and accepted with slight alterations by Mrs A Gopalacharlu The scheme and the rules appear to the Government as suitable and are accordingly approved.

4 Out of the nine members constituting the Committee, Mrs A Gopalacharlu has submitted the names of the marginally noted four gentlemen who with herself will fill five of the places The Government are pleased to approve the nomination made and to request that the Honorary President, Bangalore City Municipality, and the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, will each select, as required under Rule 5, two gentlemen to serve on the committee and intimate their names both to Government and to the Manager of the Institution.

1 Mr M Chengiah Chetty B A, Retired Deputy Commissioner
2 „ S Narayana Rao, Retired Government Advocate
3 „ T Venkoba Rao B A, B L Munsiff
4 „ T B Ramacharya M A Government Secretariat

5. After the committee is fully formed, they will proceed to elect one of themselves as convenor to preside at the meetings and correspond with the various officers of Government. The name of this gentleman should also be communicated for information to the various officers concerned.

G. ARAVAMUDU IYENGAR,
Joint Secy. to Govt, Muz. Dept

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District
The Muzrai Superintendent in Mysore
The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore
The Honorary President, City Municipal Council, Bangalore
The Comptroller to the Government of Mysore
Mrs A Gopalacharlu

No. 3416-21—Muz. 153-16-6, dated 11th June 1918.

Rules for the Management of the Sri Srinivasa Mandiram and Charities, Bangalore.

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1. *General.*—The Sri Srinivasa Mandiram and Charities shall comprise:—

(*a*) the temple of Byatarayaswami,
(*b*) the Orphanage, and
(*c*) the Library and Reading Room including the Ladies' Section.

2. These institutions shall be worked together as a single unit but separate accounts of income and expenditure shall be maintained and no transfers of funds from one institution to another shall be made without the sanction of Government.

3. The income of these institutions consists of fixed grants from Government and public bodies as shown in the margin and donations and subscriptions from private persons. As regards the former, the grants shall be utilized for the purpose to which they are intended which shall also be the case where private donations and subscriptions are earmarked for a specific purpose. Where the purpose is not indicated, the amount shall be used in equal shares for the temple and the Orphanage.

	Rs. a. p.
1. Temple—	
(*a*) Government Cash Grant ...	197 7 0
(*b*) Palace Grant... ...	120 0 0
(*c*) Occasional collections ...	...
2. Orphanage—	
(*a*) Government Grant ...	1,200 0 0
(*b*) Educational Grant ...	240 0 0
(*c*) Income from Mirle lands ...	235 0 0
(*d*) Occasional collections ...	...
3. Library and Reading Room—	
(*a*) Educational Grant ...	420 0 0
(*b*) Municipal Grant ...	300 0 0

4. The net income from the lands in the Yedatore Taluk shall be solely used for the Orphanage.

The management of the Mandiram and Charities shall vest in a Committee consisting of nine members who shall, subject to the final approval of Government, be nominated by the Honorary President, Bangalore City Municipality, and the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, who shall select two members each, and by Mrs. Gopalacharlu who shall nominate the remaining five members. One of these may be Mrs. Gopalacharlu herself if she has no objection to serve on the Committee. The Committee shall choose one of themselves as convenor, who shall preside at the meetings and correspond with the various officers of Government.

6. The members shall hold office for a period of five years unless removed within such period for reasons hereinafter mentioned.

7. Any member failing to attend more than three consecutive meetings or being absent from the station for more than three months will be liable to be removed from office.

8. The Government may for any sufficient reason either on its own motion or on the recommendation of the Committee order the removal of any member from the Committee.

9. Whenever a member vacates his office or is removed therefrom before the expiry of the term of five years, the vacancy may be filled up by the appointment of another person, such person holding office only for the unexpired portion of such term.

10. The Committee shall meet once a month or oftener, if necessary, to check the accounts and transact other items of business connected with the institutions above mentioned. A record of the proceedings shall be regularly kept and copies of the same shall be submitted by the convenor to the Deputy Commissioner and the Muzrai Superintendent.

11. Soon after the close of the year a brief report on the administration of the institution shall be submitted to Government through the Deputy Commissioner.

12. Subject to the control and direction of the Committee, the affairs of the institution shall be managed by a resident manager assisted by such staff, as may be deemed to be necessary by the Committee. For the time being the Manager shall be Mrs. A. Gopalacharlu, who will hold office during the pleasure of Government.

13. The Committee shall decide what accounts and registers should be maintained by the Manager and such accounts and registers shall always be accessible for the inspection of the Government officers of the Educational and Muzrai Departments and Members of the Committee.

14. *Temple.*—As regards the temple affairs the Committee shall exercise all the powers of a Board of Dharmadarsis appointed under Section 15 of the Muzrai Regulation and their rights and duties shall be as set forth in the B set of rules published under the Section.

15. The distinctive tradition and ritual of the temple shall be observed and in case of doubt or difficulty the direction of the District Muzrai Officers shall be obtained.

16. A scale of income and expenditure shall be drawn up and after approval by the Deputy Commissioner it shall be adhered to

17. *Orphanage*.—The Orphanage shall be for the benefit of Hindu orphans of and below 16 years of age

18. The number of orphans to be maintained shall be fixed by the Committee from time to time according to the estimated income of the institution.

19. Destitution and absence of natural guardians shall be necessary conditions for admission and the selection of the orphans shall be under the strict control of the Committee, who shall have also power to dismiss any inmate found to be idle or refractory or not making satisfactory progress in his studies or vocational training.

20. To help in the management of the orphanage the services of a companion instructor may be engaged who will attend to the discipline and coaching of the orphans and who will be responsible for their conduct and character.

21 *Library and Reading Room.*—The Committee shall have the power to appoint the Librarian and fix his salary but so long as Mrs Gopalacharlu continues to be the Manager she will be consulted in the appointment.

22. The Committee shall have the right to decide on the papers and magazines which are to be subscribed and on the books to be bought for the Library and also to notify the hours during which the Reading-Room shall be kept open.

23. The admission shall be free and unrestricted to the public but the Committee may keep out any person or class of persons for a sufficient cause.

24. The Committee may also set apart special hours once a week, or oftener for women to attend the Reading Room and during this time, to keep out members of the other sex.

25. In addition, the Committee may appoint a Pouranik whose duties will be to hold periodical religious classes or give expositions on religious and moral topics both to the orphans and to the public.

26. The accounts and registers of the Reading Room and Library shall always be open to inspection to the officers and members of the Municipal Commission.

27. The existing Women's Organization known as "The Ladies' Section" will continue to work as a side activity of the Reading Room on its present basis and on such lines as may be approved by the Committee of management. But separate accounts of its income and expenditure should be maintained.

Government of his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. 3333-45—Edn. 103-15-7, dated 27th Sept. 1917.

Sanskrit Education in the State.

Passes orders regarding the reorganisation of the —— .

W. D. A771—GPB —13-10 17—250

S. O.

Sanskrit Education in the State.

No. 3333-45—EDN. 103-15-7, DATED 27TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Proceedings No. 2560-70—Edn. 66-14, dated the 26th January 1915, appointing a Special Committee to consider the question of Sanskrit Education in the State in all its aspects and to submit its opinion to Government so as to enable them to determine on what lines that education should be conducted in future so as to promote real scholarship and attract deserving students.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. 276, dated the 25th January 1916, from the Secretary of the Special Committee, submitting a copy of the Committee's report (Printed as annexure.)

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. 2889, dated 7th February 1917, from the Registrar of the Mysore University, submitting the opinion of the University Council on the subject.

4. Correspondence ending with letter No. 1061, dated the 2nd April 1917, from the Muzrai Superintendent in Mysore, stating that the Swamies of the marginally noted Mathas have agreed to contribute the sums noted against their names and that the amount may be used for the grant of a few scholarships and requesting that early orders of Government may be passed in the matter.

Sri Kudli Sringeri Matha	Rs. 840 a year.
Sri Ahobila Matha	,, 100 ,,
Sri Krishnananda Matha at Mulbagal	,, 25 ,,

Order No. 3333-45—Edn. 103-15-7, dated 27th September 1917.

With a view to determine the lines on which Sanskrit Education should be conducted in future so as to attract deserving students and ensure real scholarship, the Government appointed a Committee consisting of the marginally noted gentlemen to consider the subject in all its aspects and in submitting their opinion they were further desired to deal with the following questions arising in that connection:—

Rajamantra Pravina Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, C.I.E.,	President.
Dewan Bahadur Mr J. S Chakravarti.	Members
Mr Kaipur Shrinivasrav.	
Praktana Vimarsa Vichakshana Mr. R. Narasimhachar.	
Rao Bahadur Mr M Shama Rao	
Mr. V. N. Narasimha Iyengar	
Mr. B. Ramakrishna Rao	
Mr. A. Mahadeva Sastri.	Secretary

(i) Whether it is sufficient to have one central institution located in Mysore or whether there should be two separate institutions in Mysore and Bangalore as at present;

(ii) If there are to be two, what their mutual relation should be.

Proposals were also called for the reorganization of the Mysore and Bangalore colleges determining the number of teachers and other staff to be employed and the salaries to be given to them and regulating the grant of scholarships and other facilities to students.

2. The Committee have examined the subject in all its bearings and have embodied their recommendations in a comprehensive report dealing with the question under the following main divisions:—

I.—*Sanskrit education in all its aspects.*

(i) Sanskrit education in general or mixed schools, *i.e.*, those in which Sanskrit is taught along with English or Kannada.

(ii) Sanskrit education in exclusive Sanskrit Schools.

II.—*Reorganization of the Bangalore and Mysore Sanskrit Colleges.*

3. The recommendations of the Committee are summarised at para 37 of the report.

As regards the mixed schools, the Committee are of opinion that—

(i) an elementary course of Sanskrit should be made compulsory in the IV and V Forms in the case of Hindu students and optional in the VI Form; or Sanskrit should made an alternative subject to the vernacular in the compulsory group of subjects, throughout from the Lower Secondary up to B.A.,

(ii) a graduated series of Sanskrit text-books should be compiled for use in elementary stages to make the Sanskrit study easier and more rational; and

(iii) Sanskrit in the early stages should be taught according to improved methods.

4. With respect to the first of these recommendations, effect has already been given to the course suggested and Sanskrit has been made an alternative subject both in the School Final Classes and in the second language branch of the University. As regards the compilation of more suitable text-books and the introduction of improved methods of teaching in the earlier stages, the Inspector-General of Education is requested to give his early attention to the matter and submit definite proposals to Government.

5. In the case of the exclusive Sanskrit Schools, the Committee are of opinion that—

(i) subjects of general education such as Arithmetic, Geography, History and Elementary Science should form an integral part of the curricula of the Primary and Secondary Sanskrit Schools;

(ii) English language up to the Matriculation standard should form part of the secondary education in Sanskrit Schools; and

(iii) students not taking up English in Sanskrit Secondary Schools and Colleges should study one of the Vocational subjects such as, (*a*) Puranic Exposition and worship, (*b*) Smartha Prayoga, (*c*) Srouta Prayoga, (*d*) Temple worship.

6. Curricula of studies based on the above recommendations are also submitted for the approval of Government. The Government consider that a liberalization of education on the lines suggested is a desirable improvement, provided care is taken that Sanskrit receives the first attention and the other subjects are treated as subsidiaries. Besides the two Sanskrit Colleges at Mysore and Bangalore, there are 35 aided institutions spread over the State with varying standards of efficiency and equipment, and it appears to be highly desirable to introduce a fixed standard to which they will have to work up. The Government are accordingly pleased to give their general approval to the curricula noted at Appendix C of the report, and to sanction their introduction into the Sanskrit Schools of the State with such alterations as may be considered necessary in the individual circumstances of these schools. The new curricula will, however, be introduced in the primary and secondary sections of the Sanskrit Colleges at Mysore and Bangalore as soon as possible after the reorganization of these Colleges is effected.

7. As regards the course of studies in the Collegiate Classes, the Committee recommend that the Vidwat Courses of the Mysore College should be remodelled on the basis of the syllabus for the Siromani Examinations of the Madras University with certain changes necessitated by local conditions and that in addition a higher course of post-graduate study or a Mahavidwat course should be instituted which will give the student a mastery over his special subject. The Committee have drawn up a syllabus for these courses and they recommend that a strong board to supervise the studies and the examinations should be constituted with a view to maintain unimpaired the standards to be aimed at. They further recommend that these Colleges may be affiliated to the Mysore University in its special faculty of Sanskrit studies and that in that case the final examinations for diplomas may be conducted by the governing body of the University.

8. The University Council to whom these recommendations of the Committee were referred for opinion, have approved of the recommendations of the Committee but postponed the establishment of a Faculty of Oriental Learning for future consideration.

9. The Government are accordingly pleased to approve the syllabus framed for the Vidwat and Mahavidwat courses. Classes for these courses will be opened with effect from the next scholastic year but students under the old curricula will be allowed to complete their courses and sit for the Vidwat Examination under the old rules until 1921.

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10. As regards the facilities and encouragement that should be offered to the students, the Committee recommend that—

(i) students of the primary and secondary departments should be encouraged by being given small scholarships and prizes and by free supply of books to a certain percentage of students;

(ii) students in the College Department should be given such stipends as will cover their boarding charges and contingent expenses;

(iii) four fellowships should be granted to post Vidwat students studying for the Mahavidwat course;

(iv) four stipends should be granted for prosecuting post-vidwat studies in Tarka, Vyakarana, Sankhya and Yoga outside Mysore; and

(v) the graduates of the Anglo-Sanskrit Section of the Colleges should be regarded for purposes of public employment (including admission to the Mysore Civil Service Examination) as equivalent to pass B. A. graduates of the Madras University, and the lower tests in the course of Sanskrit studies—such as the primary, the lower secondary, the school final and the intermediate—may be regarded as equivalent for public employment to the corresponding tests of the General Education Department and the University.

11. The scheme of scholarships and prizes is well considered and the Government are pleased to accord to it their general approval but special sanction will have to be obtained from time to time for the actual expenditure under this head. As regards the proposal to throw open the public service to qualified men under the new scheme, Government are of opinion that the question of the recognition to be given to diplomas granted under the revised scheme of Sanskrit Education as far as eligibility for admission to Government Service is concerned may be reserved for future consideration.

12. Regarding the reorganization of the Mysore and Bangalore Sanskrit Colleges, the Committee consider that the Mysore College should be the chief seat of advanced Sanskrit Education, to which the Bangalore College should be affiliated, that the Mysore Sanskrit College should be equipped with a very efficient staff composed of a competent Principal and well-qualified Professors to teach the advanced courses in the subjects of Sahitya, Veda, Mimamsa, Vedantha (Adwaita, Visistadwaita and Dwaita), Tarka, Vyakarana, Dharmasastra and Jyotisha, that it is enough to equip the Bangalore Sanskrit College with a staff competent to teach Sahitya up to the highest standard, the Shastras such as Vyakarana and Tarka being taught as subsidiay subjects. The staff and pay proposed by the Committee are given at Appendix (H) of the report, and Appendix (I) gives the estimated total cost of the whole proposals involving an addition to the annual recrurring expenditure of Rs. 24,245 rising to a maximum of Rs. 36,065.

13. The proposals for the reorganization of the two Colleges are well considered and Government are pleased to sanction the same as also the provisions made for scholarships, prizes, grants, examination expenses, etc., in Appendix (J) of the report. Necessary provision should be made in the budget of future years.

14. Now that the University have postponed the introduction of an Oriental Faculty, the recommendations of the Committee regarding the management of the Colleges and the supervision of the examinations have to be modified to some extent. Considering the origin and past history of these two Colleges, Government consider that it is inexpedient to make any material changes in the system of management. The College at Bangalore however should be brought into line with the Mysore College and a Committee of seven members, comprised partly of gentlemen evincing active interest in the advancement of Sanskrit learning and partly of Sanskrit Pandit's should be constituted with the Muzrai Superintendent as the President and the College Adhyaksha as Secretary. The Muzrai Superintendent should submit the personnel of the Committee at an early date for the sanction of Government.

15. In addition to these Committees of management, the Government agree with the Committee in thinking that there should be a strong independent Board

to supervise the examinations and see that the standard of qualification of the candidates is properly maintained. This Board should consist of :—

(i) the two Presidents of the Sanskrit Colleges at Mysore and Bangalore,
(ii) the two Adhyakshas of these Colleges,
(iii) the Adhyaksha of the Sanskrit College at Melkote,
(iv) the Professor of Sanskrit in the Maharaja's College at Mysore, and
(v) three members to be selected by Government from the Mahavidwans and other learned Sanskrit scholars in and out of Mysore.

16. It shall be the duty of this Board when constituted :—

(i) to order examinations in conformity with the sanctioned rules and to fix the dates for holding them,
(ii) to appoint examiners and, if necessary, to remove them and to fix their fees, emoluments, travelling and other allowances and to arrange for moderation when necessary,
(iii) to declare the results of the examinations and to recommend for diplomas, certificates, prizes, scholarships and stipends based upon such results in conformity with the rules, and
(iv) to watch generally the courses of instruction in the Colleges and to recommend any change which may be required in the courses of studies or text-books prescribed.

17. Government are glad to note that the Swamies of the Sri Kudli Sringeri, Sri Ahobila and Sri Krishnananda Mathas have agreed to contribute a total sum of Rs. 965 per year for Sanskrit Education in the State, and it is hoped that many other institutions having the interest of Sanskrit learning at heart will also come forward with substantial help. These amounts and any other contribution which may be made hereafter will be utilized for the grant of scholarships to deserving students, such scholars being called after the Matha subscribing and granted agreeably to any conditions which may be stipulated by the grantors The Muzrai Superintendent should arrange to have these amounts duly recovered every year from the Mathas concerned and credited to the scholarship fund of these Colleges

18. In conclusion, the Government are pleased to acknowledge with appreciation the labour and time spent by the Members of the Committee in their exhaustive enquiry into this important question and to convey their thanks for the excellent report in which their recommendations have been lucidly set forth.

P. G D'SOUZA,
Secy. to Govt., Depts of Edn. & Agri.

To—The Registrar of the Mysore University
The Inspector General of Education in Mysore.
The Comptroller to the Government of Mysore through Branch II
The Muzrai Superintendent in Mysore
The Palace Controller in Mysore
The Members of the Committee

Exd.—C. R

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No. 276, Mysore, 25th February 1916, from A. Mahadeva Sastri, Esq., B.A., Curator, Government Oriental Library, Mysore, and Secretary to the Committee of Sanskrit Education, to P. G. D'Souza, Esq., B.A., Officiating Secretary to Government, Departments of Education and Agriculture, Bangalore.

Under the direction of Rajamantrapravina Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, C.I.E., President of the Committee of Sanskrit Education, appointed in the Government Order No. 2560-70—Edn. 66-14, dated 26th January 1915, I have the honour to submit herewith the report of the Committee for favour of early consideration and orders of Government so that the scheme therein formulated may be brought into effect at the beginning of the next official year.

2. I am further desired to state that this report embodies the unanimous resolutions of the members of the Committee on all questions save one—namely; that of making Sanskrit study compulsory in the IV and V Forms of the High Schools—on which there was a very sharp division of opinion at first. As will be seen from the report, the question was discussed four times,—at the first, second, third and seventh meetings of the Committee,—and the Committee arrived at varying conclusions on the several occasions. The Committee's resolution in para 6 of the report, making an elementary course of Sanskrit compulsory for all Hindu students in the IV and V Forms of High Schools, embodies the final conclusion arrived at by the majority of the members, while the alternative recommendation at the end of para 7 as to placing Sanskrit on a par with the Vernacular—as an alternative to it among compulsory subjects—was agreed upon on a further consideration of the question at the last or seventh meeting. The President, however, has reserved his opinion on the question, and Mr. V. N. Narasimha Iyengar, who was absent from the third and final meetings, has written to say that he cannot "agree to making the study of Sanskrit compulsory on all Hindus in the two High School Classes." Mr. Shama Rao, in a separate letter written to me after the last meeting, desires me to send up to Government the following as his final opinion on the question:—

"On subsequent consideration, I find that it is not advisable nor feasible to make Sanskrit compulsory in any of the schools for general education. It may be allowed as an optional subject as it is at present. It labours now, however, under a handicap inasmuch as Kannada composition is insisted on for the Lower Secondary as well as the School Final Examinations and boys in English Schools are thereby apt to consider that they have to learn three languages. My own opinion is that in the case of Sanskrit pupils, Kannada Composition may be dropped as a subject for the public examinations, it being, however, retained as a subject for the class examinations."

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF SANSKRIT EDUCATION.

The Committee met seven times on the following dates:—

26th February, 7th May, 25th May, 28th June, 25th July, 30th August 1915, and 3rd February 1916.

Mr. J. S. Chakravarti, being away on leave, was absent from the first meeting, Mr. R. Narasimhachar from the second and third meetings, and Mr. V. N. Narasimha Iyengar from the third, fifth, sixth, and seventh meetings.

After the sixth meeting a draft report of the whole of the Committee's proceedings was printed in English (and an abstract of it in Kanarese) and circulated to the members of this Committee and of the Education Committee of the Economic Conference and also to some select Sanskrit Pandits and Anglo-Sanskrit Scholars, outside the Committee, in Mysore, Bangalore and Madras, and suggestions for the improvement of the scheme were invited. The Education Committee of the Economic Conference were of opinion that the scheme had been drawn up with great care and that it might be adopted. Some valuable suggestions were received from the scholars consulted and they were all duly considered by this Committee at the last meeting, this final report embodying the modifications introduced into the draft report as a result of the discussion.

2. The proceeding began with reading the Government Order constituting the Committee (*vide* Appendix A), and then the Committee proceeded to settle the several heads under which the subjects covered by the Government Order might be discussed. After some discussion, the Committee resolved to consider the whole subject under the following heads:—

I. Sanskrit Education in all Aspects:

(i) *Sanskrit Education in General or Mixed Schools* (*i.e.*, those in which Sanskrit is taught along with English or Kannada):

(*a*) Can Sanskrit Education be made compulsory in all general schools or in general schools of a certain kind?

(*b*) Can the study of Sanskrit be made more popular by any alteration of curricula, etc., in general schools below the College standard?

(ii) *Sanskrit Education in exclusive Sanskrit Schools*:

(*a*) How far should General Education (in English or Kannada) be added?

(*b*) If General Education be added, where should it begin and where end?

(*c*) Should English be added in Sanskrit Schools and Colleges, and up to what stage?

(*d*) What facilities should be afforded to the students by way of feeding and awarding scholarships and prizes?

(*e*) Reorganisation of courses of study in Sanskrit.

(*f*) Better methods of teaching Sanskrit in elementary stages.

II. Reorganisation of the Bangalore and Mysore Sanskrit Colleges.

GENERAL SCHOOLS.

Compulsory Sanskrit Study.

3. As regards the teaching of Sanskrit in General Schools, the first question raised was, whether Sanskrit study could be made compulsory at any stage in them. At the first meeting the Committee decided against making Sanskrit study compulsory in General Schools, for this reason, among others, that the subject had already been considered at some length in the Education Department and met with an adverse decision. The primary reason that weighed in the mind of the Committee against it was that the non-Brahmins would be placed at a disadvantage and would feel discouraged by this addition of a difficult subject of study to their scholastic education which already appears to be a heavy burden to them as most of them have but recently begun to seek any kind of scholastic education. The Committee was, however, for affording all facilities for Sanskrit study in General Schools, where a sufficient number of students volunteer to study Sanskrit, and accordingly passed the following resolution:—

"Sanskrit cannot be made compulsory in General Schools. But where students in sufficient number elect to study Sanskrit, a Sanskrit teacher should be employed."

4. To see how the matter actually stood in this respect, the Committee requested the Inspector-General of Education to furnish a statement shewing the number of students studying Sanskrit in all the General Schools. According to this statement, 2,328 boys and girls were studying Sanskrit in General Schools of all grades—Colleges, High Schools, A.-V. Schools and Kannada Schools.

5. At the second meeting of the Committee, Mr. Chakravarti, who was absent from the first meeting at which the above resolution was passed, brought up the subject before the Committee for reconsideration. In his opinion every educated Hindu should have an elementary knowledge of Sanskrit to be able to understand the meaning of his daily prayers, his *Samskara Mantras*, and ordinary Puranas and other sacred books. He accordingly proposed that it was desirable to make an elementary course of Sanskrit compulsory in the three High School classes by omitting one of the present obligatory subjects. He cited the practice of the Bombay and Calcutta Univerisities in support of his proposition, and said that what was possible in Bombay and Bengal ought to be possible in Mysore also. Mr. Chakravarti pointed out that on the previous occasion, in 1909, when, on a representation being made by him, the subject was considered by the Education Department, two objections were raised against the proposal, *viz.*, that it would be a handicap on non-Brahmins and that the study of Kannada would suffer. These objections, he said, were based on misapprehension. The student, whether Brahmin or non-Brahmin, who had studied Kannada up to the Lower Secondary Standard, cannot find Sanskrit too hard, as there is a large percentage of Sanskrit words even in the ordinary spoken or written Kannada. As regards Kannada, Sanskrit study, instead of injuriously affecting Kannada study, would improve the students' Kannada composition by supplying him with a richer vocabulary and ensuring a correct spelling of Sanskrit words so largely employed in Kannada speaking and writing. It was further urged that the moral value of the study of Sanskrit, which acts as a link between different sections in the people deriving all their better aspirations from sacred writings written in that language, would far outweigh any difficulties that might be met at the initial stages of the introduction of this compulsory measure. On the other side, the proposal was objected to on the grounds already adduced at the first meeting, and it was further urged that it was not expedient to remove from the curriculum any of the existing compulsory subjects to make room for Sanskrit, while to add Sanskrit would be to further increase the burden on the students. A free discussion of the subject led to no consensus of opinion, and the balance of opinion seemed to be against the proposition. A division having been called for by the proposer, Messrs. Chakravarti, Ramakrishna Rao, and Mahadeva Sastri declared *for* the proposition while Messrs. K. Srinivasa Rao, M. Shama Rao, and V. N. Narasimha Iyengar voted *against* it. The President also was against the proposition.

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6. The question was again brought up by Mr. Chakravarti for discussion at the third meeting. Mr. Shama Rao said that the talks he had had in the meantime with the parents of the several classes of students inclined him to believe that making Sanskrit study compulsory in the High School classes would not be quite so unwelcome as he had first thought, provided the student in the Sixth Form preparing for the S. S. L. C. Examination be left free to choose between Sanskrit and Kannada. The Committee then came to an unanimous conclusion (the President not voting) as embodied in the following resolution :—

"An elementary course of Sanskrit should be made compulsory in the place of Kannada for all the Hindu students in the Fourth and Fifth Forms, Persian being made compulsory in the place of Hindustani for Mahomedan students. In the Sixth Form, the student, if Hindu, will have the option of studying either Kannada or Sanskrit,—if Mahomedan, either Hindustani or Persian."

7. As one of the objects of making Sanskrit compulsory is to improve the students' power of Kannada composition, the Committee further resolved as follows :—

"In all classes of High Schools, vernacular composition should be taught as part of the regular class-work. Sanskrit and Persian students in the Sixth Form should take up either vernacular composition or translation from the classical language into the vernacular. Those who have passed the Lower Secondary Examination in Sanskrit will be given the option of studying a vernacular or an advanced Sanskrit course in the High School Classes. The Eurasian and European candidates may have in the School Final Examination an additional paper in English."

In case this course of making Sanskrit compulsory is not considered feasible, the Committee would suggest that Sanskrit should be placed on the same level as the Vernacular—as an alternative to it in the compulsory course—from the Lower Secondary up to the B.A., inclusive, it being understood that, when Sanskrit is taken as an optional subject in the University Course, Kannada should be studied as a compulsory subject. The Committee trust that necessary changes will be made in the curricula of the new Mysore University in accordance with this recommendation.

How to make the Study of Sanskrit more Popular.

A suggestion not approved.

8. At the second meeting when the balance of opinion proved to be against making Sanskrit study compulsory in the general schools, Mr. Karpur Shrinivasrao wanted at least to remove the obstacles now existing in the way of Sanskrit being more extensively resorted to by the students of the Secondary Schools. He urged that Sanskrit students laboured under a disadvantage in having to bring up Kannada composition in addition to their Sanskrit studies, and that this extra burden prevented many a student in the Secondary department from taking up Sanskrit. To popularise Sanskrit study in the Secondary Schools, he proposes as follows :—

"Sanskrit should be allowed to be brought up as a compulsory subject from the First Form up to the Sixth Form (Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Stage) without the addition of Kannada or any other vernacular composition, as this addition has the effect of drawing away students from Sanskrit."

In the discussion that followed, the majority were found to be of opinion that it would be undesirable to give up the vernacular composition at this stage. They were even doubtful if such a course would really render Sanskrit more popular than now.

Improved Text-books and Improved Methods of Teaching.

9. In the opinion of the Committee the Sanskrit text-books now in use are not such as will make the study of Sanskrit attractive to beginners or facilitate it, nor do the teachers employed adopt intelligent methods of teaching the language. It is thought that introduction in the general schools of suitable text-books compiled specially for use of the beginners of Sanskrit study and adoption of the English methods of teaching the language will go far towards facilitating and popularising the study in these schools. The Committee have accordingly resolved—

"That, to enable pupils in the general schools to study Sanskrit in easier and more rational ways than are in vogue, a graduated series of text-books should be introduced into these schools and that a better class of teachers should be appointed for teaching Sanskrit to them."

The Committee recommend the formation of a special Committee of Sanskrit scholars like Mr. Karpur Shrinivasrao, to work out a detailed scheme for the compilation of Sanskrit Readers and Grammars for use in the early stages of Sanskrit study.

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Exclusive Sanskrit Schools

10 As bearing on this question the resolutions of a previous Committee which met at Mysore on 8th June 1914, with the same President were read and were generally adopted, with the understanding that they were subject to such modifications as further consideration of the several questions by this Committee might render necessary

It was further resolved that all important previous papers bearing on the subject should be printed and circulated Important papers were accordingly printed and circulated among the members before the second meeting was held

General Education in Sanskrit Schools

11 The first question taken up for discussion was how far should General Education through English or Kannada be added in these schools? Seeing that the general outlook of the Sanskrit Pandits of the present day is narrow, the Committee think that it would be necessary to add to the study of Sanskrit Language and Literature, in the early stages, a course of instruction in arithmetic, history, geography and elementary science and to add in the later stages, when the students are engaged in advanced courses of Sanskrit studies, instruction in the methods and results of the Western scholars investigation of the general history of Sanskrit Language and Literature, and of their comparative study of the special branch or branches of knowledge selected by the students

12 As to how much of instruction in the subjects of general education outside Sanskrit studies should be imparted in these exclusive Sanskrit Schools and also as to where it should begin and where end, the Committee have resolved as follows —

"General education should be added in all Sanskrit Schools up to the stage indicated in Mr Mahadeva Sastri's note (*vide* Appendix C) In small institutions provision may be made for their pupils being taught these general subjects in the existing Kannada or Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the same localities"

The note referred to in this resolution lays down curricula for Exclusive Sanskrit Schools in the Primary and Secondary departments (*vide* Appendix C) According to this note, instruction in the subjects of General Education is to be imparted in the Vernacular Language and spread over the first eight years of Sanskrit studies—one year in the Preparatory course, three years in the Primary course and four years in the Secondary course,—*i e*, in the beginning of the course up to the highest Secondary Class but one In the Preparatory and Primary departments, the following subjects are to be taught —

Kannada Language —Reading, writing, story telling and composition

Geography.—Outlines of the World and the Geography of India

Arithmetic —Simple and compound rules, vulgar and decimal fractions and practice

In the Secondary Department, instruction in General Education is to embrace the following subjects —

Arithmetic —Proportion, interest, square and cubic measure

History —Outlines of Indian History

Science —Elementary Notions of Physical and Natural Sciences

13 The studies outside the usual range of Sanskrit learning calculated to widen the outlook of the Sanskrit students and scholars engaged in the pursuit of advanced study in any of the shastras, have been duly formulated in the regulations of the Madras University regarding examinations in Oriental Learning, and the Committee recommend the adoption of these regulations in revising the course of *advanced study in Sanskrit According to* these regulations, every student of the advanced Sanskrit learning has to acquaint himself with the history of Sanskrit Language and Literature and also with the results of the comparative, historical and critical studies of European scholars in the several special branches of Sanskrit Literature

English Teaching in Sanskrit Schools

14 The question then taken up for discussion was—should English be taught in Sanskrit Schools and Colleges?

On this subject the Committee resolved as follows —

"English as Language should be taught in Sanskrit Schools as per curriculum drawn up in Mr Mahadeva Sastri's note '

The curriculum here mentioned is the one already referred to in connection with General Education (*vide* Appendix C) Provision is here made for the teaching of English as language up to the Matriculation standard, and it is spread over all the five years of the Secondary course of Sanskrit studies In the College department, English as Language will not be taught, but the students will have to study in English the works embodying the

results of the historical, critical and comparative studies of European scholars relating to Sanskrit Language and Literature in its general aspects as well as the several special branches of Sanskrit Literature. The Matriculation standard of English is considered enough to enable the Sanskrit student to understand the critical works of the Western scholars written in English, while a study of these works will surely improve his general power of expression in English and bring his working knowledge of the language quite up to the level of that of an average graduate of the University.

15. The standard of the English study and the stage at which it is to be taught have been determined in reference to the original idea that the advanced course of Sanskrit studies in the State Sanskrit Colleges should follow the lines of the Siromani course of the Madras University, irrespective of whether the Colleges of the State be affiliated to the Madras University or not. As a matter of fact, the Committee see no immediate necessity of affiliating the Colleges to the Madras University, especially now when there is a very near prospect of the establishment of a separate University in Mysore, to which these Colleges will have to be affiliated in its faculty of Sanskrit studies. All the same, the Committee think it necessary that in accordance with the regulations of the Siromani Examinations, the acquisition of a knowledge of English up to the Matriculation standard should rather precede the student's entry on the College course than run concurrently with it. For, then the student will have the distinct advantage of being able to study the writings of the Western scholars in English at first hand during the College course.

Compulsory Course in Rituals, etc.

16. Sanskrit scholars who study in these indigenous Sanskrit Schools and Colleges belong without any exception to exclusively Vaidika communities, and, as such, are naturally looked up to as the people who should be able to minister to the spiritual wants of the public, earning thereby, if need be, even their livelihood. With a view to training them for proper discharge of the functions attached to their time-honored vocation, Mr. Chakravarti proposed that a course of study in Hindu system of Puja and Ritualistic Prayoga should be made an integral part of general education in these Sanskrit schools. The result of the Committee's discussion on the subject was recorded as follows:—

"As to the study of Ritualistic Prayoga as part of general education, the balance of opinion is against it. Special Prayoga classes should be provided for in larger institutions wherein the course of studies referred to in Mr. Mahadeva Sastri's note (para 6, page 21 in the printed papers) may be adopted."

[For the course of studies in Ritualistic Prayoga referred to in this resolution, see Appendix D.]

17. The objection on the part of most members to making the study of Puja system and Ritualistic Prayoga as an integral part of general education rested on the idea that such a study would be almost useless to those Sanskrit students who have no idea of following priestly profession at any time, and might prove even repulsive to those Sanskrit students who would take to a study of English and of the results of the modern critical studies of Western Sanskritists, and to whom, according to the recommendations of this Committee, purely secular careers would be open in after-life.

18. From another point of view, however, a study of the subject may be insisted on in the case of Sanskrit students of a particular class. There being, at present, no idea of making the study of English and of the methods of Western Sanskrit scholarship compulsory on all students of the Sanskrit Schools and Colleges, there will be a class of students who will not take to a study of English and to whom all well-paying secular careers open to English-knowing Sanskritists will continue to be practically closed. It would be desirable to give such men a training which will fit them to act as priests and spiritual instructors. The time which the other students devote to the study of English Language and the works of Western Sanskritists should be devoted by these students to a study of Hindu theology, worship and rituals in any one of the following four groups:—

(1) Puranic exposition and worship; (2) Smarta Prayoga; (3) Srauta Prayoga; (4) Temple-worship.

For detailed courses of study in these subjects *vide* Appendix E.

Facilities to Students.

19. On this subject the Committee have unanimously resolved as follows:—

School Department.

(1) "That to poor students from outside, studying in the School Department, a scholarship of one rupee a month per head be given, the number of students in receipt of such scholarships at any time not exceeding 40 per cent of the whole number in that department.

(2) "That to 50 per cent of the students in the School Department, class-books be given free.

(3) "That prizes according to merit be given to about 25 per cent of the students attending in each class in the School Department

College Department

(4) "That in the College Department, all outside students be fed, arrangements, if possible, being made for their common residence, for purposes of discipline, etc.

(5) "That to each student who is fed, an allowance of from one to three rupees a month be given for books, clothing and other contingent expenses.

(6) "That scholarships of from rupees four to ten, according to merit, progress and poverty, be given to all other students.

(7) "That prizes be given for proficiency in each class

(8) "That in awarding scholarships preference should be given to those students who have already attained a certain proficiency in English and general knowledge."

20. The preferential treatment, in respect to scholarships, of the Sanskrit students who have already attained a certain amount of proficiency in English and general knowledge is primarily intended as an inducement for the Sanskrit students of general schools to join Sanskrit Schools and Colleges. It may also prove an incentive in the case of the students of the Sanskrit schools to a study of English But where a student elects to study any of the vocational subjects (referred to in para 18 above) in preference to English and the works of the Western Sanskritists, his claims to scholarship, etc., will be regarded equal to the claims of those studying English, etc.

21. The prizes now being given during Dasara to the successful Vidvans on the results of the annual Vidvat Examinations, may continue on the same scale, the successful Mahavidvans getting from Rs. 200 to 250 as recommended by the Committee of 1903-04

Students' Future Careers

22. Adopting the resolution of a previous Committee (see Appendix B, Resolution 7), this Committee recommend that, for the purpose of public employment, students who taking up English, pass the final Examination in the Vidvat course, may be considered equivalent to B.A. pass graduates of the Madras University. The Committee firmly believe that such a measure will attract students to Sanskrit studies even more than any offer of prizes, scholarships and even annual stipends in perpetuity. The general culture of the English-knowing Vidvat graduate of the Sanskrit College will in no way be inferior to that of the average graduate of the University who has received his general culture mainly through Western Arts, while his working knowledge of English will be enough for all practical purposes of public service. As the study of general subjects, of the English Language, and of the critical and historical studies on the lines of Western Sanskritists, is evenly spread through the course, the Committee recommend that lower tests in the course of Sanskrit studies—such as the Primary, the Lower Secondary, the School Final, and the Intermediate—may be regarded as equivalent, for public employment, to the corresponding tests of the General Education Department and the University. the Intermediate Vidvans, for instance, like the Madras University Intermediates, being allowed to appear for the Mysore Pleaders' tests The Committee further recommend that the Mysore Civil Service Examination Rules may be so altered by way of adding suitable Sanskrit groups to the list of optional subjects as to admit the Anglo-Sanskrit graduates of the Mysore Sanskrit Colleges to the Mysore Civil Service Examinations, the compulsory subjects remaining the same for all candidates

Reorganisation of the Courses in Sanskrit

The Vidvat Course.

23. One of the resolutions of a previous Committee (see Appendix B) adopted by this Committee lays down that the subjects of the Vidvat Courses should be made to coincide with the Madras University Courses for the Siromani Examination Following this resolution, the Committee recommend the wholesale adoption of the Madras University Regulations relating to the equipment of the student (*a*) with a general knowledge of the History of the Sanskrit Language and Literature, (*b*) with such general knowledge of certain specified subjects as is necessary for the proper understanding of the advanced special course, and (*c*) with a knowledge of the subjects noted under the special branches of study as requiring particular attention. But as to the Sanskrit tex-books prescribed by the University in the several special branches of Sanskrit learning and their grouping under four main heads it is

understood that the University authorities themselves are not quite satisfied and are contemplating a revision of the courses and a re-grouping of the subjects Under these circumstances, this Committee recommend the adoption with some necessary changes, of the Vidvat Course of studies framed by the Committee of 1903-04, which was generally approved by all scholars in Mysore It has the further merit of having a continuity with the studies now obtaining in the Mysore Colleges The few noteworthy changes introduced into this course are adopting the same texts for all in the Veda Bhashya and Dharmasastra course, and bringing up the Vedanta course to its proper standard by addition of a few more subjects The courses of College studies thus revised are given in Appendix F, while the Sanskrit courses in the Primary and Secondary stages leading up to these College studies are given in Appendix C

24 The courses in Vedic Recitation and the subjects subsidiary to it prescribed in connection with the three Vedas separately are omitted here for, though the students of the Mysore Colleges and other candidates are annually examined in these courses and rewarded along with the candidates for Vidvat Examination in subjects of high literary culture, they have always been given a minor place in these examinations as not including studies of any cultural value They are, in the opinion of the Committee, to be given, along with the Ritualistic Prayoga (*vide ante* para 16), a separate place in the curricula of Sanskrit Schools and Colleges, outside the course of literary studies The students of these courses of study may be annually examined and rewarded as usual along with the candidates for the Vidvat Examination in literary branches The Committee, however, are prepared to concede that even such students may be regarded as Vidvans for purposes of prizes, etc , if they bring up, in addition, *Lakshana Granthas* and the literary subjects comprehended in the general part of the Intermediate stage of the College course

25 Admission to the College course shall be open to such students only as have passed in the Entrance (School-Final) Examination to be held annually in the third, fourth, and fifth years portions of the Secondary Sanskrit course (*vide* Appendix C) It is believed that the College course of studies now laid down in the several branches of Sanskrit Literature separately can be finished in four years by such scholars studying diligently full time in the day during the whole course For purposes of convenience, the whole College course may be divided into two stages of equal duration of two years each, thus

Purva (First or Intermediate)—First and Second years' course

Uttara (Second or Final)—Third and Fourth years' course

At the end of the First or Intermediate stage the student shall undergo an examination in the subjects studied in that stage Success in this examination will alone entitle the student to promotion to the next stage of study, while success in the examination at the end the second stage will entitle the student to the Vidvat Diploma

The Mahavidvat Course

26 The Committee further recommend the institution of a higher or Mahavidvat course —related to the Vidvat course as the M A is to the B A course—in the several chief branches of study, which will give the student such a mastery over a special subject as will make him an efficient teacher of that subject A similar recommendation was made by the Committee of 1903-04 and was approved The course of Mahavidvat study laid down by that Committee has been adopted with some very slight changes (*vide* Appendix G) To attract competent students to the Mahavidvat course of study, fellowships of a monthly value of from Rs 20 to Rs 30 tenable for three years, should be instituted The students will prosecute their Post-Vidvat studies with the aid of the College Library—which will have to be equipped with all the necessary books of reference—and under the guidance of the Senior Professors, who will have occasionally even to teach them those portions which cannot otherwise be mastered These Fellows may also teach the subjects of their special study, for an hour or so every day, to the College classes under the guidance and supervision of the Senior Professors The progress of the Mahavidvat student shall be tested by periodical examinations, the diploma of the Mahavidvat being granted on success in the final test at the end of the course The scholar who has successfully completed the course will prove a real master of the subject And as a still further incentive to the pursuit of such a high course of learning, the Committee heartily commend every such scholar to the gracious patronage of His Highness the Maharaja, for enrolment as a Mahavidvan with such monthly or annual stipends as Mysore has all along been so liberally bestowing on Sanskrit scholars of high learning

Better Methods of Sanskrit Teaching in the Exclusive Sanskrit Schools

27 The Committee's recommendations under this head are the same as those already made as to the necessity of adopting improved text-books and improved methods of teaching in the General Schools (*Vide* para 9 above)

Trans-Mysore Studentships

28. Mysore was once a famous centre of scholarship in the Tarka and Vyakarana Shastras, to which students from abroad used to resort for study It has now ceased to

attract such students It is desirable to restore to Mysore this lost position by bringing the methods of study and exposition in Tarka and Vyakarana here up to the level attained by scholars who have made a special study of these subjects It is further desirable to enable some scholars here to specialize in the study of the Sankhya and Yoga Shastras, to which sufficient attention has never been paid in these parts With these objects in view, the Committee recommend that some select students should be induced to go to the places where there are scholars who have attained eminence in the study of these Shastras, and learn from them their methods of study and exposition This recommendation is embodied in the following resolution —

"In view of the fact that eminent scholars in Benares, Calcutta, Navadvipa and Bhattapara have for many generations made Vyakarana, Tarka, Sankhya and Yoga, subjects of life-long study and teaching, the Committee think it desirable to afford to the promising Vidvans of the Mysore Colleges facilities for a further study of one or more of the subjects under best teachers in those seats of Sanskrit learning With a view to this, the Committee recommend the institution of four scholarships of Rs 30 per month tenable for two or three years—with travelling allowances once a year to and from the place or places selected, on a scale according to the student's circumstances—the tenure being subject to the rules to be framed in that behalf"

Reorganisation of the Mysore and Bangalore Sanskrit Colleges

(1) *Their Respective Status and Mutual Relations*

29 The first question the Committee had to discuss under this head was, in the words of the Government order —(1) whether it is sufficient to have one central institution located in Mysore, or there should be two separate institutions in Mysore and Bangalore as at present, and (2) if there are to be two, what their mutual relations should be

30 In determining this question, the Committee had before them statements showing the strength of the two Colleges according to the latest statistics In the College Department, strictly so called, of the Bangalore College, there were six students made up of four students of Sahitya, one of Vyakarana and one of Dvaita Vedanta, while in the Mysore College, there were forty-five students in the Collegiate grade, five studying Sahitya, fourteen Tarka, five Vyakarana, seventeen Vedanta of the three different sects, and four of Jyotisha Having taken into consideration the present state of the two Colleges as shewn by these figures, the Committee, after some discussion, came to the following unanimous conclusion —

"The Mysore College should be the chief seat of advanced Sanskrit Education, to which the Bangalore Sanskrit College should be affiliated The Mysore Sanskrit College should be equipped with a very efficient staff composed of a competent Principal and well qualified teachers of advanced course in all subjects, such as Sahitya, Veda, Mimamsa, Vedanta, (Advaita, Visishtadvaita, and Dvaita,) Tarka, Vyakarana, Dharma Shastra, and Jyotisha, while it is enough to equip the Bangalore Sanskrit College with a staff competent to teach Sahitya up to the highest standard and to teach Shastras such as Vyakarana and Tarka as mere subsidiary subjects The Melkote Pathasala which as an aided institution has been for the last twenty years sending up candidates for the Vidvat Examinations of the Mysore Sanskrit College may be continued on its present basis, further facilities being given to it to adopt the revised courses"

(2) *The Establishment*

31 The next question the Committee had to discuss was the number of teachers and other staff to be employed in the Mysore and Bangalore Sanskrit Colleges and the salaries to be given to them In the opinion of the Committee, the existing staffs of the two Colleges fall far short of their requirements as conceived by the Committee and will have to be improved both in regard to the number and quality of teachers In the primary and secondary departments, besides the purely Sanskrit teachers such as there are now, teachers of quite a different class will have to be employed to teach geography, history, arithmetic, elementary science and English Language The College Department will have to be equipped not only with a staff of competent Pandits for teaching the prescribed subjects in the several branches of Vidvat and Mahavidvat courses of study which can be handled only by the very best of Pandits but also with English knowing Sanskrit scholars able to teach the History of Sanskrit Language and Literature as also the expository and critical methods of Western Sanskrit scholarship and the results of comparative studies in philology, philosophy and religion with special reference to Sanskrit Literature The premier College at Mysore should also have a Principal who, while being a Sanskrit scholar himself, well acquainted with the historical and critical methods of Western scholarship, must also be a man who is in sympathy with what is best in the methods of indigenous Sanskrit scholarship and has also an insight into the strong and weak points in the generality of the students and scholars of the old and new school whom he will have to guide and control In the Myso e

College, where provision will have to be made for all the branches of study, the Principal should be given an English Assistant possessing to some extent the same qualifications. A similar English-knowing Sanskrit scholar will have to be placed at the head of the Bangalore College. In accordance with these requirements, the Committee have proposed such staffs for the two Colleges as they have deemed adequate for the present and for some time to come. Provision is made for a professor of highest qualifications in each of the important special subjects, with an additional teacher where necessary, and for only teachers of a junior grade where such alone will do. As students increase in number, more teachers of a junior grade may be added to the staff. Detailed statements of the proposed staffs of the two Colleges are given in Appendix H.

Board of Management.

32. The whole scheme of Sanskrit Education set forth above in outline will give a great deal more advanced and complex shape to what is now in vogue, and will demand great care and circumspection in its working. The Committee think it desirable to entrust the working of the scheme to a permanent, strong and influential governing body constituted in addition to, or in the place of, the existing Managing Committees of the Mysore and Bangalore Colleges, and composed of gentlemen of high status evincing an intelligent and active interest in the progress of Sanskrit education and scholarship. Their main function will be to see to the proper working of the scheme in the two Colleges and affiliated institutions by inspection, by guiding the methods of tuition, and by conducting the public examinations connected with the scheme. Only such a strong and influential Board may be entrusted with the conduct of examinations which will be regarded equivalent as service tests to the corresponding examinations conducted by the Educational Department and the University. This Board will have further to administer the funds to be placed at their disposal for the purpose of scholarships, prizes, etc., and shall issue annual reports on the progress of the department of Sanskrit Education under its control. This Board will have to be entrusted with full powers of discipline and patronage in connection with the two Colleges, and shall be responsible in all administrative matters committed to its charge directly to His Highness the Maharaja or to the Government as may be determined.

33. The work of the Board when fully developed will require a separate establishment but in the beginning the affairs of the Board may be managed with the aid of the office establishment of the Mysore College, the Principal acting as Secretary to the Board.

34. One of the first things the Board of Management will have to do will be to frame bye-laws under all heads for the immediate working of the scheme outlined above and submit them for the orders of His Highness the Maharaja or the Government within three months of its appointment.

The Financial Result.

35. The net financial result of the proposals of the Committee will be a provision of Rs. 47,668—59,368 in place of Rs. 23,303, the existing provision for the Mysore and Bangalore Sanskrit Colleges put together, resulting in a net increase in cost of Rs. 24,365—36,065. For details, see Appendix I.

Some of the scholars consulted offered suggestions which would result in considerable increases in the charges under boarding, prizes, scholarships and establishment, leading to such an increase in the total cost that it may at this stage be considered extravagant. The Committee will be satisfied if their proposals, as they now stand, be sanctioned without reduction, all futher increase in the cost being deferred to the future when some years' experience in the working of the new scheme may prove encouraging and call for increased provision under the several heads.

The Place of Sanskrit Colleges in the University.

36. The revised courses of study recommended by this Committee, especially in the Anglo-Sanskrit Section, will form media of liberal education for the students of Sanskrit Schools and Colleges and will be worthy of a place in the Mysore University Scheme. The Mysore and Bangalore Sanskrit Colleges, in so far as they adopt these courses of study, may be affiliated to the University in its special faculty of Sanskrit studies, the final examinations for diplomas being conducted by the governing body of the University.

Summary of the Proposals.

37. The recommendations of the Committee may be summarised as follows :—

(1) An elementary course of Sanskrit to be made compulsory in the Fourth and Fifth Forms in the case of Hindu students and optional in the Sixth Form; or Sanskrit to be made an alternative subject to the vernacular in the compulsory group of subjects, throughout, from the Lower Secondary up to B.A.

(2) A graduated series of Sanskrit Text-books to be compiled for use in elementary stages to make the Sanskrit study easier and more rational.

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(3) Sanskrit in the early stages to be taught according to improved (English) methods.

(4) Subjects of general education such as arithmetic, geography, history and elementary science to form an integral part of the curricula of the primary and secondary Sanskrit Schools.

(5) English Language up to the Matriculation standard to form part of the secondary education in Sanskrit Schools.

(6) Students not taking up English in Sanskrit Secondary Schools and Colleges to study one of the vocational subjects such as (1) Puranic Exposition and Worship, (2) Smarta-Prayoga, (3) Shrauta-Prayoga, (4) Temple-worship

(7) Students of the primary and secondary departments to be encouraged by awarding small scholarships and prizes and by free supply of books to a certain percentage of students

(8) Students in the College Department to be given such stipends as will cover their boarding charges and contingent expenses.

(9) The graduates of the Anglo-Sanskrit Section of the Colleges to be regarded for purposes of public employment (including admission to the Mysore Civil Service Examination) as equivalent to pass B.A. graduates of the University

(10) Courses of Collegiate study revised on the lines of the Siromani courses of the Madras University.

(11) Institution of a higher or Maha-Vidvat degree in Sanskrit learning.

(12) Four Fellowships to Post-Vidvat students studying the Maha-Vidvat course

(13) Four stipends for prosecuting Post-Vidvat studies in Tarka, Vyakarana, Sankhya and Yoga outside Mysore.

(14) Reorganisation of the Mysore and Bangalore Sanskrit Colleges, and revision of the scale of pay for their establishments.

(15) Formation of a special Board of Management to control the Sanskrit studies in the exclusive Sanskrit Schools and Colleges and to conduct the public examinations connected with them.

(16) The Mysore and Bangalore Sanskrit Colleges to be eventually affiliated to the Mysore University.

APPENDIX A.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

Government Order No. 2560-70—Edn. 66-14, dated 26th January 1915

As it is desirable to determine on what lines Sanskrit Education in general should be conducted in future so as to conserve real scholarship and attract deserving students, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to appoint a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen .—

President.

Rajamantra Pravina Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, C I E , First Member of Council.

Members

Dewan Bahadur Mr. J. S Chakravarti, M A , F R.A.S , Financial Secretary and Comptroller to the Government of Mysore

Mr. Karpur Shrinivasarav, B.Sc , etc , Chief Engineer with the Government of Mysore

Praktana Vimarsa Vichakshana Mr R. Narasimhachar, M.A , Government Archæologist in Mysore.

Rao Bahadur Mr. M. Shama Rao, M A , Inspector-General of Education in Mysore

Mr. V. N. Narasimha Iyengar, Retired Palace Controller, Mysore

Mr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, Palace Controller, Mysore.

Mr. A. Mahadeva Sastri, Curator, Oriental Library *Secretary*

2. The Committee will be requested to consider the question of Sanskrit Education in the State in all its aspects and to submit its opinion to Government It will also deal with the following questions arising in this connection

Whether it is sufficient to have one Central Institution located in Mysore are there should be two separate institutions in Mysore and Bangalore, as at present

If there are to be two, what their mutual relations should be

3. The Committee will also submit proposals to recognise the Mysore Sanskrit College, determining the number of teachers and other staff to be employed and the salaries to be given to them and regulating the grant of scholarships and other facilities to students To

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facilitate its work the papers connected with the scheme before Government which has been prepared in the Muzrai Department for the reorganisation of the Bangalore Chamarajendra Sanskrit College will be placed at its disposal

A RAMANATHAN,
For Secretary, Education and Agriculture Departments

To—The Members of the Committee
The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore
The Palace Controller, Mysore
The Muzrai Superintendent in Mysore

APPENDIX B

Proceedings of the Committee convened to consider the question of the higher Sanskrit Education with special reference to the reorganisation of the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College at Bangalore and held at "Padmalaya," Mysore, at 8-30 a m, on Monday the 8th June 1914

PRESENT

President

Rajamantra Pravina H V Nanjundayya, Esq, M A, M L, C I E,
First Member of Council

Members

Rao Bahadur M Shama Rao, Esq, M A
Karpur Shrinivasrav, Esq, B Sc, L C E
B Ramakrishna Rao, Esq
A Mahadeva Sastri, Esq, B A
S Ranga Char, Esq
C Krishna Rao, Esq, B A
R Shama Sastri, Esq, B A
G Aravamudu Iyengar, Esq, B A, B L
Member and Secretary to the Committee

ABSENT

M Hiriyanna, Esq, M A, L T

Resolved —(1) That both the Sanskrit Colleges at Mysore and Bangalore should follow the same curricula in all the different classes

(2) That the subjects of the Vidvan course should be made to coincide with the Madras University courses

(3) That it should be optional for students to go in for the Madras University Examinations

(4) That after this course is completed a higher course may be kept up in Mysore for Mahavidvans, and they should, after passing, be given an annuity by His Highness the Maharaja, of not less than Rs 200 a year and enrolled as "Mahavidvans" of the Palace.

(5) That the present practice of giving prizes and certificates after the Dasara to those who pass these examinations should be continued

(6) That the study of English along with Sanskrit may be optional, but more substantial encouragement should be given to it than for Sanskrit alone in prizes and scholarships

(7) That for public employment, etc, the students who pass the "Siromani" or corresponding Mysore Examination (with English) may be considered equivalent to B A (pass) graduates, and that those of the Vidvan (Madras) standard to Intermediate men

(8) That the following gentlemen do form themselves into a Committee to frame the common syllabus —

1 Mr A Mahadeva Sastri, convener,
2 Mr M Hiriyanna,
3 Mr R Shama Sastri,
4 Mr S. Ranga Char,
5. Mr. M T Narasimha Iyengar,
and that any Pandits may be consulted as necessary.

H V NANJUNDAYYA,
President.

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APPENDIX C

SYLLABUS OF SANSKRIT STUDIES

(Primary and Secondary Departments)

PREPARATORY COURSE (One year)

Sanskrit	Recitation Stotras, 30 verses
	Amara, 100 verses in the first Kanda
	Sabda Ajantasamanya
Kannada	Reading Primer and First Reader
	Writing
	Maggi, Bayipatha, Story-telling and Object Lessons
Arithmetic	Oral and Mental

PRIMARY COURSE (Three years)

First Year

Sanskrit	Recitation Purusha-Sukta and Sri-Sukta
	Reading Balabodha in Devanagari, Kathasaptati or other equivalent book, 300 granthas
	Sabda, Halantasamanya and Sarvanama
	Amara First Kanda (whole)
	Writing and Dictation in Devanagari
Kannada	Reading Second Reader
	Writing and Dictation
Arithmetic	The First four rules

Second Year

Sanskrit	Recitation Aruna (first half)
	Poetry Raghuvamsha, 10 12 Sargas
	Prose, Kathasataka, 1 30 pages
	Grammar Visesha Sabdas in Subanta, and in Tinantha, the conjugation of *Edha* and *Bhu* in the ten lakaras (Easy points of Grammar to be taught in the lessons on poetry and prose)
	Amara Second Kanda
	Writing and Dictation in Devanagari
Kannada	Writing and Dictation
	Composition on set books
Arithmetic	Compound Rules, G C M and L C M, with simple problems
Geography	The Globe and the General Geography of India
General	Panchanga Reading

Third Year

Sanskrit	Recitation Aruna, (second half)
	Poetry Bharavi, 1 4 Sargas
	Prose Gadyavali (Bombay) 1,000 Granthas
	Grammar Typical forms of all Vikaranas in Tinanta, Samasakusumavali
	Amara Third Kanda
	Writing and Dictation in Devanagari
Kannada	Writing and Dictation
	Composition on set books
Arithmetic	Vulgar and Decimal fractions and Practice
Geography	Outlines of the World

SECONDRAY COURSE (Five years)

First Year

Sanskrit	Poetry Magha, 1 5 Sargas
	Prose Gadyavali (Bombay), 1,500 Granthas
	Grammar Sabdarathavali by G V Krishnachar
	Translation into Sanskrit
Arithmetic	Proportion Interest Square and Cubic Measure
History	Outlines of Indian History (such as Marsden's)
English	Primer King Readers, Nos I and II
	Writing and Dictation

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Second Year.

Sanskrit	...	Champuramayana (to the end of Sundarakanda). Grammar: Siddhanthakaumudi, to the end of Ajanthapumlinga. Vrittarathnakara, 1-3 Adhyayas. Translation into Sanskrit.
English	...	King Reader No. III. Grammar: Mason's Elementary Grammar. Writing and Dictation. Translation into English.
Science	...	Elementary Notions of Physical and Natural Sciences (Three hours a week).

Third Year.

Sanskrit	...	Bharata-Champu. Grammar: Siddhanthakaumudi, to the end of Samasa. Rhetoric: Chandraloka, Arthalankara Translation into Sanskrit.
English	...	Mysore Lower Secondary Texts. Grammar: Mason's Grammar. Composition, Dictation and Writing.
Science	...	Elementary Notions of Physical and Natural Sciences. (Three hours a week).

Fourth Year.

Sanskrit	...	Sakuntala-Nataka. Kadambari (Purvabhaga). Grammar. Siddhanthakaumudi, Tinanta (Churadyanta). Rhetoric: Chandraloka (the remaining portion). Composition.
English	...	Matriculation Texts. Composition and Grammatical Exercises.
Science	...	Elementary notions of Physical and Natural Sciences. (Three hours a week).

Fifth Year.

Sanskrit	...	Uttararamacharita. Ratnavli. Natakaprakarana in Prataparudriya. Grammar: Siddhanthakaumudi (up to the beginning of Sannanta). Logic: Tarkasangraha with Dipika. Composition in prose and verse.
English	...	Matriculation Texts. Composition and Grammatical Exercises.

APPENDIX D.

Smarta-Prayoga.—(Four years' Course.)

1. Kavya—Sanskrit portions of the first four Kavya classes.
2. Purva and Apara Prayoga.
3. Grihya-Sutra (Purva and Apara) with meanings.
4. Grihya-Mantras with meanings.
5. Jyotisha—Muhurtha-dipika; Kalamrita.
6. Rig-Veda Samhita (whole); or,
   Taittiriya-Yajurveda, 82 Prasnas, or,
   Sama-Samhita.
7. Asaucha-Prakarana.

APPENDIX E.

Vocational Studies for Vaidika Students in Sanskrit Secondary Schools and Colleges.

I. Smarta-Prayoga.

1. Apastamba- or Gautama-Dharmasutra with a commentary.
2. One Grihya-Sutra with a commentary; Mantras used in the Grihya rituals with their meanings.
3. Purva and Apara Prayoga.

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4 Some important Vedic Suktas used in connection with Vedic rituals and other ceremonial occasions, with their meanings
5. Kalamrita
6 Madhava's Kalanirnaya
7 Dharma-Sastra—Ahnika, Samskara, Asaucha and Sraddha sections Vaisha-kritya (as in Nirnaya Sindhu)

II SHRAUTA-PRAYOGA

1. Trikandi-Mandana
2 Apastamba-Paribhasha-Sutra with a commentary
3 Shrauta rituals of Adhana, Agnihotra, Darsa-Purnamasa and Agnishtoma, with Sutras, Brahmanas and Mantras relating to them with their meaning Purva-Uttara-Prayaschitta

III PURANIC EXPOSITION AND WORSHIP

1. Srimad-Ramayana
2 Mahabharata—Adi and Vana Parvas and the five Shanti sections
3. Purana—Sri-Bhagavata, or Siva Mahapurana, or Devi-Bhagavata, with a commentary
4. A detailed knowledge of any five Vratas such as *Ganesa Anantha*
5 Puranic Shanti
6 Karma-Vipaka
7 Vedic hymns used in Puranic worship with their meanings

IV TEMPLE WORSHIP

(Text-books to be prescribed later on)

APPENDIX F

VIDVAT COURSE OF STUDY

I. VEDA-BHASHYA

Intermediate

General —1 Tarka-Muktavali
2 Mimamsa—Apadeviya, Jaiminiya-Nyayamala, 1 3 adhyayas
3 Vyakarana—Siddhanthakaumudi, Purvardha omitting Taddhita, and Uttarardha, up to the beginning of Sannanta
4 Rig-Veda—Mandala I, 122-131 Suktas (text only)
5 Gautama-Dharmasutra (text only)
6 Manusmriti, 7-9 adhyayas (text only)
7 The History of Sanskrit Literature in outline
8 The History of Sanskrit Language

Special —1 Siddhantakaumudi, the remaining portion
2 Nirukta
3 Jaiminiya Nyayamala, the remaining portion
4 Veda-Bhashya—
Rik Samhita I, 1-4 Anuvakas, I, 21-22 Anuvakas
Aitareya-Brahmana—First Panchika
Taittiriya-Samhita—I, 1-3 Prasnas, IV, 1-2 Prasnas
Taittiriya-Brahmana—I 1, 2—II, 1, II, 1

Final

General —The History of Sanskrit Literature (in detail)

Special —1 Veda Bhashya—
Taittiriya-Aranyaka—First Prapathaka
Chhandogya-Upanishad
Aranya-Samhita
2 Pratisakhya (any one)
3 Apastamba-Srautasutra—Darsa-Purnamasa, Agnihotra and Agnishtoma

NOTE—Students taking up *Veda-Bhashya, Vedic Recitation, Yajnika-Prayoga, Purva-Mimamsa*, and *Dharma-Sastra* are expected to pay particular attention to—

(*a*) The application of Mimamsa to Vedic Exegesis and to the proper comprehension of the social and the legal aspects of the Dharma-Sastras
(*b*) Sanskrit Philology treated with reference to Indo-Germanic comparative Grammar, or Elements of Comparative Mythology and Comparative Religion as worked out by Western Scholars
(*c*) Ancient History of the Aryans as based on Vedic Literature.

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II VEDA RECITATION

Intermediate

General —(As in Veda-Bhashya)
Special —One of the following groups —
1 Rigveda—Samhita with Pada and Krama
2 Yajurveda (Taittiriya)—Samhita with Pada and Krama, Brahmana and Aranyaka
3 Samaveda—Rik-Samhita, Sama Samhita, Pada-Samhita, Uha, Padapatha, Rahasya

Final

General —(As in Veda-Bhashya)
Special —One of the following groups —
1 *Rigveda* —(1) Samhita in Ghanapatha,
or, Purva and Apara (Smartha) Prayoga with Sutras and Mantras and their meaning,
or, Srauta-Prayoga (Hautra) to the end of Chayana
(2) Saunakiya-Prathisakhya with Uvvatabhashya
(3) Varnakrama
2 *Yajurveda*-(Taittiriya)—(1) Samhita in Ghana-Patha,
or Purva and Apara (Smartha) Prayoga with Sutras and Mantras and their meaning,
or, Srauta-Prayoga (Adhvaryava) to the end of Chayana
(2) Taittiriya-Pratisakhya with Vaidikabharana-Vyakya
(3) Varnakrama
3 *Samaveda*—(1) Tandyamahabrahmana, Chhandogyopanished
or, Purva and Apara (Smartha) Prayoga with Sutras and Mantras and their meaning,
or, Srauta Prayoga (Audgatra) to the end of Chayana
(2) Riktantra-Vyakarana and Phulla-Sutra with glosses

[For special points of study, see *Note* under Veda-Bhashya]

III YAJNIKA-PRAYOGA

Intermediate

General —(As in Veda-Bhashya)
Special —1 Jaiminiya-Nyayamala, the remaining portion
2 One Grihya-Sutra, with a commentary on the Sutra, and the Mantras therein referred to with their meanings
3 One Apara-Sutra, with a commentary on the Sutra and the Mantras therein referred to with their meanings
4 Purva and Apara Prayoga
5 Apastamba or Gautama Dharma-Sutra with a commentary
6 Brahmamedha-Prayoga with Mantras and their meanings

Final

General —(As in Veda-Bhashya)
Special —1 Apastamba-Srauta-Sutra,—Darsa-Purnamasa, Agnihotra, and Agnishtoma, with commentaries on the Sutras and the Mantras referred to in them, and with Prayoga
2. Trikandi-Mandana

[For special points of study, see *Note* under Veda-Bhashya]

IV PURVA-MIMAMSA

Intermediate

General —(As in Veda-Bhashya)
Special —1 ' Bhatta-Dipika
2. Bhatta-Kaustubha, 1—2 Adhyayas
3 Apastamba-Srauta Sutra—Darsa-Purnamasa, Agnihotra and Agnishtoma with commentaries on the Sutras, and the Mantras referred to in them

Final

General —(As in Veda-Bhashya)
Special —1. Sabara-Bhashya 1, 2, 3 Adhyayas
2 Tantra-Vartika, Adhyaya 1, 2, 3, 4 Padas
3 Sastra-Dipika, Adhyaya I, 1st Pada
4. Bhattarahasya

[For special points of study, see under Veda-Bhashya in the corresponding place]

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V. Dharma-Sastra.

Intermediate.

General:—(As in Veda-Bhashya.)

Special:—1. Jaiminiya-Nyayamala, the remaining portion.
2. Yajnavalkya Mitakshara.
3. Viramitrodaya—Paribhasha-Kanda.
4. Smriti-chandrika—Ahnika and Samskara Kandas.

Final.

General:—(As in Veda-Bhashya).

Special:—1. Manu-Bhashya, 1-3 Adhyayas.
2. Nirnayasindhu.
3. One Grihya-Sutra, with a commentary on the Sutras and the Mantras referred to therein.

(For special points of study, see *Note* under Veda-Bhashya.)

VI. Jyotisha.

Intermediate.

General:—(As in Veda-Bhashya).

Special:—1. Lilavati and Bijaganita.
2. Ketakar's Grahaganita.
3. Rekhaganita—1, 2, 3, 6, 11 and 12 books.
4. Chapiya-Rekhaganita.
5. Siddhanta-Siromani—Goladhyaya and Grahaganita.

Final.

General:—(As in Veda-Bhashya).

Special:—1. Sripati-Paddhati.
2. Brihajjataka.
3. Jinendramala.
4. Vidya-Madhaviya.
5. Brihat-Samhita—1-20 Adhyayas.

Note.—Students of Jyotisha are expected to make a comparative study of Eastern and Western systems of Astronomy and Astrology, or of Mathematics.

VII. Tarka—New.

Intermediate.

General:—(As in Veda-Bhashya).

Special:—1. Dinakariya Muktavalivyakhya.
2. Gadadhara's Panchalakshani, Chaturdasalakshani, Siddhantalakshana, Pakshata and Avayava.

Final.

General:—(As in Veda-Bhashya).

Special:—1. Gadadhara's Samanyanirukti, Savyabhichara-Satpratipaksha-Badha-Vibhajakas, Vyutpattivada.
2. Udayana's Nyaya-Kusumanjali.
3. Tattvachintamani—Pratyaksha and Sabda Khandas.

Note.—Students of New and Old Tarka are expected to pay particular attention to—
(*a*) The study of Indian Logic as compared with the outlines of Modern European Logic.
(*b*) The logic of Vyutpattivada as a part of the science of Language; or,
The Psychology of Yoga considered in the light of European thought.

VIII. Tarka—Old.

Intermediate.

General:—(As in Veda-Bhashya).

Special:—1. Dinakariya Muktavali-Vyakhya.
2. Vaiseshika-Bhashya.
3. Nyaya-Bhashya.
4. Nyaya-Kusumanjali.

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Final.

General:—(As in Veda-Bhashya).
Special:—1. Sankhyatattvakaumudi.
2. Samkhya-Pravachana-Bhashya.
3. Yogabhashya with Tika and Vartika.
4. Sarvadarsana-Sangraha.

[For special points of study, see *Note* under *Tarka—New.*]

IX. VEDANTA.

Intermediate.

General:—(As in Veda-Bhashya).
Special:—1. Dinakariya Muktavali-Vyakhya; or Sitikanthiya (Tarkaprakasa).
2. Yoga-sutra with Bhoja's Vritti.
3. Sankhya-Karika with Gaudapada's Tika.
4. Advaitaparibhasha.
5. Tattvatraya of Lokacharya.
6. Madhvacharya's Tattvodyota and Tattvasankhyana; Pramanapaddhati.
7. Appayyadikshita's Siddhantalesa-Sangraha;
or, Ramanujacharya's Vedartha-Sangraha;
or, Madhvacharya's Vishnutattva-Nirnaya.
8. Upanished-Bhashya (any school) Isa, Kena, Katha, Prasna, Mundaka, Mandukya, Taittiriya, Aitareya, Brihadaranyaka (sixth Adhyaya only), Chhandogya (sixth prapathaka only).
9. Gita-Bhashya (any school).

[Students of Dvaita-Bhashya should study it with Tika.]

Final.

General:—(As in Veda-Bhashya).
Special:—1. Brahmasutra-Bhashya (any school).
2. Bhamati—Chatussutri;
or, Srutaprakasika—Jijnasadhikarana;
or, Sudha—Jijnasadhikarana.
3. Advaita-Siddhi, to the end of Ekajivavada;
or, Satadushani, 1-15 Vadas;
or, Nyayamrita to the end of Ekajivavada.

NOTE.—Students of Vedanta are expected to pay particular attention to the Ethics and the Metaphysics of the Vedanta and the Psychology of Yoga considered in the light of European thought.

X. VYAKARANA.

Intermediate.

General:—(As in Veda-Bhashya).
Special:—1. Siddhantakaumudi, the remaining portion.
2. Paribhashendusekhara.
3. Sabdendusekhara.
4. Sabda-Kaustubha, 1-9 Ahnikas.

Final.

General:—(As in Veda-Bhashya).
Special:—1. Mahabhashya—Angadhikara with Kaiyata's gloss.
1. Vaiyakaranabhushanasara.
3. Gadadhara's Vyutpattivada.
4. Vakyapadiya, Kanda I.

NOTE—Students of Vyakarana and Sahitya are expected to pay particular attention to—

(*a*) Sanskrit Philology treated with reference to Indo-Germanic Comparative Grammar.

(*b*) Contributions made by Panini, Patanjali and Bhartrihari towards the elucidation of the Science of Language and the Logic of Grammar, or

The principles and methods of Literary Criticism.

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XI. Sahitya.

Intermediate.

General:—(As in Veda-Bhashya).
Special:— 1. Siddhanthakaumudi—the remaining portion, omitting Vaidikaprakriya.
2. Dinakariya Muktavali-Vyakhya.
3. Kuvalayananda.
4. Naishadha—1-5 Cantos.
5. Magha, 13-19 Sargas.
6. Kadambari.
7. Mudrarakshasa.
8. Mrichchhakatika.
9. Prakritaprakasa of Vararuchi.
10. Translation from and into Sanskrit.

Final.

General:—(As in Veda-Bhashya).
Special:— 1. Kavyaprakasa.
2. Rasagangadhara—Alankara-Prakarana, to the end of Atisayokti.
3. Venisamhara.
4. Anargharaghava.
5. Karpuramanjari.
6. Composition in prose and verse.

[For special points of study, see *Note* under Vyakarana.]

APPENDIX G.

Mahavidvat Course of Study.

Text-Books to be studied.

I. Vyakarana.

1. Mahabhashya with Kaiyata's and Nagojibhatta's glosses.
2. Manorama with Sabdaratna.
3. Paribhashendusekhara with Bhairavamisriya and Vakyartha-Chandrika.
4. Laghumanjusha.
5. Vakyapadiya.
6. Vaiyakaranabhushana.
7. Yaska's Nirukta.

II. Tarka-Sastra.

1. Udyotakara-Vartika with Vachaspati's Tika, or Gadadhara's Anumanakhanda (complete).
2. Nyayamanjari of Jayanta.
3. Nyayakandali (a gloss on Prasastapadabhashya).
4. Atmatatvaviveka with Raghunatha-Siromani's Tika.
5. Tatvachintamani of Gangesopadhyaya.
6. Jagadisa's Sabdasaktiprakasika.
7. Gadadhara's Pramanyavada.
8. Giridharopadhyaya's Vibhaktyarthanirnaya.
9. Sabdakhanda in Nyaya-Kaustubha.
10. Samanyanirukti-Vevechani, and Satpratipaksha-satakoti-khandana.
11. Gadadhara's Saktivada.

III. Purvamimamsa.

1. Sabara-Bhashya.
2. Bhattakumarila-Vartika.
3. Shastradipika.
4. Salikanatha's Prakarana-panchika.
5. Vidhirasayana.
6. Parthasarathi-Misra's Nyayaratnamala.
7. Apastamba-Srauta-Sutra,—Somanta with Vyakhya.

IV. Advaita Vedanta.

1. Brihadaranyakabhashya-Vartika.
2. Bhagavadgitha with Madhusudaniya.

3. Sarirakabhashya with Bhamati and Kalpataru.
4. Panchapadika with Vivarana.
5. Vidyaranya's Vivaranaprameyasangraha.
6. Nyayarakshamani.
7. Advaitasiddhi with Brahmanandiya.
8. Sankshepasariraka.

V. Visishtadvaita-Vedanta.

1. Bhagavadgita-bhashya with Tatparyachandrika.
2. Sribhashya with Srutha-prakasika.
3. Tattva-Marthanda with Chandatapa on the third and fourth Adhyayas.
4. Vedantavijayapanchaka of Mahacharya.
5. Siddhitraya of Yamunacharya.
6. Tattvamuktakalapa with Sarvarthasiddhi.
7. Satadushani with Chandamaruta.
8. Nyayaparishuddhi.

VI. Dvaita-Vedanta.

1. Anuvyakhya with Nyayasudha.
2. Chandrika with Prakasha and Seshachandrika.
3. Dasaprakaranas with Tika.
4. Nyayamrita with Tarangini.
5. Tarkatandava with Tippani.
6. Abhinava-Tandava.
7. Vadavali with Tippani.
8. Madhvacharya's Rig-Bhashya.

VII. Sahitya.

1. Rigveda, Ashtaka I, 1-2 Adhyayas with Sayana's Bhashya.
2. Aitareya Brahmana with Sayana's Bhashya, 1-2 Panchikas.
3. Malatimadhava.
4. Chanakya's Arthasastra—1-4 Adhikaranas.
5. Vasavadatta.
6. Harshacharitra.
7. Naishadha.
8. Siddhanta-Kaumudi (with Svara-Vaidika Prakriya).
9. Shadbhashachandrika.
10. Chitramimamsa.
11. Rasagangadhara.
12. Alankara-Kaustubha.
13. Dhvanyaloka with Lochana.
14. Dasarupaka.
15. Sabdasaktiprakasika.

VIII. Jyotisha.

1. Brihatsamhita.
2. Panchasiddhantika.
3. Suryasiddhanta.
4. Siddhantatattva-viveka.
5. Aryabhatiya-Siddhanta.
6. Trikonamiti.
7. Ramal Navaratna.
8. Hayanaratna.
9. Muhurtachintamani.
10. Brihallampaka.

APPENDIX H.

Revised Scale of the College Establishment.

MYSORE COLLEGE.

Teaching Staff.

College Department.

			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Principal	...	..	200	20	300*
2. Vice-Principal	...	...	00	10	150
3. Sahitya Professor	...	...	50	5	100

* A higher pay may be given if persons of superior qualifications can be obtained.

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		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4. Sahitya Tutor	... ...	30	2	50		
5. „ „	... ...	30	2	50		
6. Vyakarana Professor	... ...	50	5	100		
7. Tarka „	...	50	5	100		
8. „ Tutor	... ...	30	2	50		
9. Advaita-Vedanta Professor	... ...	50	5	100		
10. Visishtadvaita	... ..	50	5	100		
11. Dvaita	... ...	50	5	100		
12. Mimamsa	Tutor ...	30	2	50		
13. Dharmasastra	„ ...	30	2	50		
14. Jyotisha	„ ...	30	2	50		
					780	1,350
	School Department.					
1. English and General subjects teacher	...	50	4	70		
2. „	...	40	2	50		
3. „	...	30	2	40		
4. „	...	20	2	30		
5. Kanarese teacher	...	20	2	30		
6. Kavya and Alankara teacher	...	25	1	30		
7. Kavya and Vyakarana teacher	...	25	1	30		
8. „	...	20	1	25		
9. „	...	20	1	25		
10. „	...	15	1	20		
					265	350
	Veda and Prayoga.					
1. Rigveda teacher	...	20	2	40		
2. Yajurveda „	...	20	2	40		
3. Samaveda „	...	20	2	40		
					60	120
	Clerical and Menial Staff.					
1. First Clerk	... ...	30	3	45		
2. Second Clerk	... ...	20	1	25		
3. Third Clerk and Librarian	... ...	20	1	25		
					70	95
4. Peons, etc. (as now)	... ...				60	60
5. Contingencies, Library, Furniture, etc.	...				60	60
		(Per mensem)			1,295	2,035

BANGALORE COLLEGE.

Teaching Staff.

	College Department.					
1. Principal ...	...	100	10	150		
2. Sahitya and Alankara Professor	...	50	5	75		
3. Sahitya and Tarka (Tutor)	...	30	2	50		
4. Sahitya and Vyakarana „	...	30	2	50		
					210	325
	School Department.					
(As in the Mysore College)					265	350
	Veda and Prayoga.					
1. Rigveda Teacher	... ...	15	2	25		
2. Krishna-Yajurveda Teacher	...	15	2	25		
3. Sukla-Yajurveda „	... ...	15	2	25		
4. Samaveda „	... ...	15	2	25		
					60	100
Clerk	... ...	15	1	20	15	20
Peons, etc. (7, 7, 6, 4)	... ...			24	24	24
Library and contingencies	... ...			15	15	15
					589	834

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APPENDIX I

THE TOTAL COST OF THE PROPOSALS

I College Establishments

	PER MONTH		PER YEAR	
1 Mysore College	1,295	2,035		
2. Bangalore College	589	834		
	1,884	2,869	Min 22,608	Max 34,428

II Scholarships, etc to Students

	PER MONTH	PER YEAR		
1 Scholarships to 70 Adhyayana and Prayoga students at Rs 3 per month per head on an average	210	2,520		
2 Annual prizes to the same at Rs 3 per head on an average		210		
3. Scholarships, free supply of class books, and prizes to 160 students in the school departments of the Mysore and Bangalore Sanskrit Colleges		1,350		
4. Grants-in-aid to the moffusil students on the results of annual examinations		2,000		
5. Scholarships and Boarding charges to 60 students of the College Department at Rs 9 per student per month on an average in the two Colleges	540	6,480		
6. 4 Fellowships at Rs 25 per mensem ...	100	1,200		
7. 4 Trans-Mysore studentships at Rs 30 per mensem	120	1,440		
8. Travelling allowances to the 4 students in (7) at Rs 60 each		240		
			15,440	15,440

III Public Examination charges.

1. Examiners' Fees			2,500			
2. Prizes to successful candidates			4,000			
3. Feeding the candidates			2,000			
4. Travelling expenses of Examiners and other contingent charges (printing question papers, etc)				1,000	9,500	9,500
					* 47,548	59,368
Existing Provision—						
Mysore College	...	16,223	0	0		
Bangalore College	..	7,080	0	0		
		23,303	0	0		
Deducting the existing provision					23,303	23,303
Net increase					24,245	36,065

In para 35, for 47,668 and 24,365 read 47,548 and 24,245 respectively